

Montreal
Thursday
December 7, 1978
Volume 68, No. 55

The McGill Daily

Canada's Only Students Daily

*Um
Willy*

Winter is icummen in
Lhude sing goddamm
Raineth drop and staineth slop
And how the wind doth ramm
Sing, goddamm.

Ezra Pound

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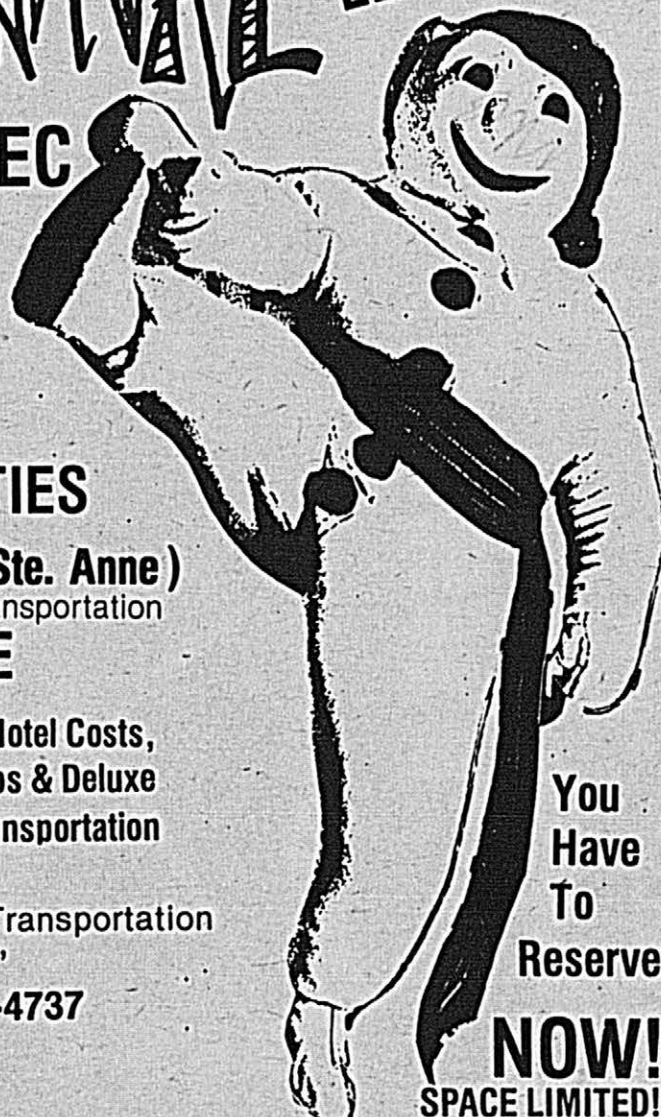
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Deutsch promotion:

GRADUATE STUDENTS PROTEST

by Andrew Porter

A petition signed by thirty Economics graduate students has condemned the recent promotion of Antal Deutsch to the rank of full professor.

According to spokespersons for the graduate students, whose names were withheld,



Deutsch: take it to the limit

the procedures carried out in promotion were totally unfair and irregular.

The petition was released as a memo to members of the department at a meeting held on Tuesday. The signatories of the petition claimed they could not join their chairperson, Professor Frankman in congratulating Deutsch on his promotion.

The petition was worded, "We believe that on academic grounds as well as his past teaching record the promotion

was totally unjustified and was only received by political chicanery."

The graduate students also

For background feature, see story on page 14.

refused to recognize the promotion as being a legitimate one. They noted in their petition that there was an "obvious corruption that pervades the decision-making process of the Administration."

In an interview with the Daily, the students claimed that the "whole process was a very bankrupt one."

ANEQ invites unions to join

by Harold Koblin

Unions must be prepared to assist in the student struggles for a better loans and bursaries program, according to Jean Latraverse, the Secretary General of ANEQ.

Speaking at a rally of the Canadian Communist League last Saturday, Latraverse claimed that "Levesque and Morin are trying to discredit our demands as having no basis because of our position as a privileged minority." He urged the various trade union

representatives present at the assembly to "adopt support resolutions in order to show that you are not willing to swallow the PQ's tactics."

Also present at the assembly was Elaine Zakaib, a member of the ANEQ executive. She said that the 100,000 students already on strike across the province "will continue to strike until the government accepts our demands." She also denied a report in Saturday's *Le Devoir* that stated that Morin was ready to meet some

of ANEQ's demands. "When we met Morin, he said that it would cost too much to meet our demands, and that maybe one

or two would be studied. He did not, however, say that five of our demands would be accepted."

The ANEQ group was present at the assembly at the request of the Central Committee, which had adopted a motion requesting Latraverse to address the group.

Diff fees pickets:

Teachers join students

by Peter Orr

Students from Montreal Universities and CEGEPs were joined by members of the Corporation des Enseignants du Quebec (CEQ) on a noon-hour picket line against differential fees last Friday. Of the 150 demonstrators who picketed outside the PQ offices on Dorchester St., most came from francophone institutions. About a dozen came from McGill.

The demonstration went without incident except for a brief encounter between the security personnel of the Differential Fees Committee and an overzealous photographer

from *La Presse*. The photographer was angered because committee members prevented him from taking pictures of foreign students. At one point the photographer threatened to hit a committee member who put her hand over his lens as he was taking a photo.

The demonstration ended with speeches by a representative of the Indian People's Association of North America (IPANA) and by ANEQ General Secretary Jean Latraverse. The IPANA spokesperson called the differential fees policy racist, pointing out that students from

France are exempt from the fee hike while French-speaking students from Third World countries like Gabon and Haiti are not. He said the government is using a policy of "divide and rule," imposing higher fees on foreign students with the intention of raising education costs for Canadians later. He pointed to the recent tuition fee increase in Alberta where differential fees were imposed two years ago.

Latraverse pointed to the presence of foreign, Quebecois and English-Canadian students on the picket line as a sign of unity in the student movement.

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StudSoc bows out

by Ellen McKeough

The open meeting to discuss the provincial government's loans and bursaries program, tentatively set for noon today, has been cancelled.

In a letter to the Daily, VP External Ted Claxton said "It has, regrettably, been necessary to cancel the planned open meeting on loans and bursaries which was tentatively scheduled for Thursday, December 7th. This has been forced by the government's inability to provide a spokesman who could explain the government's position on the demands of the student movement for a reform in the loans and bursaries system".

In an interview with the Daily, Claxton said "the only representative whom the government is willing to send to speak is (Education Minister Jacques Yvan) Morin, and he cannot come this week."

The VP External feels there is no "no point in holding the meeting without a representative from the government." Claxton also feels that "part of the problem with having the meeting now is timing," and that most students are involved in exams. "I would rather see us hold the meeting at a time when it would be functional."

Law rep to Council Neil Wiener, who suggested the Students' Society have the open meeting in the first place, maintains it would be useful to have the meeting even without government representation. "It is a chronic complaint that the Students' Society acts in a void. This could have been the ideal way to find out what students think."

Weiner maintains that representatives of the government, such as an MNA, could have been invited if the Ministry of Education could not supply anyone.

"It is unfortunate we can't add any opposition we might voice to the impact of what is going on now," Wiener added.

Daily Staffers!

Weekly Staffers! Sports Writers! Photographers! Ecrivains de l'Edition Française! There will be a very important meeting in the Daily office, on Friday at 6 pm sharp. Please come by and cast your vote for the Editorial Board Nominees and pick up your personalized invitation to the Annual Daily Christmas Party. Your attendance at this meeting is imperative! Don't miss it!

Thanks

This is the Daily's final issue of the semester, and we would like to thank all of our readers for their support. Special thanks to everyone who worked on the Daily this semester. Editors for this special Winter Solstice Issue were Molly Kane and Zev Robinson.

Comment

Scandal needs probe

The awarding of a professorship in a university is a very noble distinction. Such an honour is normally bestowed on a professor who excels in three areas: academic research, classwork and administrative participation. Antal Deutsch should have been judged on the basis of these merits. Unfortunately, a new, unprecedented route was established by McGill's administration in order to repay the candidate for his work as a monkey for the organ grinder. The awarding of the professorship was simply a political payoff, for his efforts to create splits between academics at McGill.

Deutsch's participation in the McGill Association of University Teachers (MAUT) is the best example. A report on tenure done by the Deutsch-presided MAUT was accepted by the Administration as the perfect document for their purposes.

Throughout Canada, it was perceived as the worst report ever done on tenure regulations. The Canadian Association of University Teachers (CAUT) pointed out that it was completely "iniquitous and inefficient". Deutsch's report went as far as to consider incompatibility with one's colleagues as reason for the denial of one's tenure. The recent promotion of the professor seemed to be a test of this and the situation showed how personal likes and dislikes could determine decisions.

There are currently two other professors up for promotion to the rank of full professor in the Economics Department. They will go through all the normal channels and the administration will not see fit to create the same confusion in their cases. Their academic records will speak for themselves.

Many other questions remain unanswered in the whole affair.

Why did Deutsch refuse to divulge any of his research credentials? Graduate students in the McGill Economics faculty responded to the question in an interview this week. They pointed out he has the equivalent of about ten pages published in scholarly journals. This information is available to any student in the departmental reports. Student evaluations also place the professor low in the ratings.

The irony of the whole confusion is that Deutsch's track record was never even discussed and quite possibly members of the Promotions and Tenure Committee felt too much pressure to make an unbiased decision.

The illustrious economics professor is also a member of the solid right-wing establishment at McGill.

As far as the administration was concerned this was an important factor.

The mirthless truth about the whole affair is that McGill students will be the losers. An investigation into the actions of all the parties involved would be the best route to follow at this point.

Andrew Porter

Letters

Apartheid exempts black coal

To the Daily:

Your article "CEGEP slaps apartheid" by Andrew Porter needs a rebuttal and further comment.

Firstly, ESCOM, the South African electricity supply company, is not involved in raising funds for the military, nor is it involved in developing nuclear power for military purposes. Seventy-five percent of South Africa's energy is in the form of electricity generated from coal-fired thermal stations. The need to expand their facilities to supply electricity to developing areas necessitates the continuing need for investment, some of which is obtained internationally (as is Canada's investment capital).

Secondly, nuclear-powered generating stations have been planned for many years (since the early 1960s). They will be located in the areas remote

from the coalfields, and will serve two functions; the supply of electrical power to these regions; and the desalinization of seawater for the vast arid regions that comprise more than sixty percent of the area of the country.

The article's attempt to link development loans with an increase in South Africa's military budget is irresponsible and unfounded and is another example of biased reporting, and the media's tendency to present unwarranted conclusions as factual information.

Paul M.T. White
Department of Mining

Ed. note: A point of clarification. The article did not state that the electricity supply company was involved in raising funds for military purposes. The increased budget of the energy ministry allowed the government more leeway to divert its funds into the military budget.

....or get off the pot

To the Daily:

The article "Three professors reprimanded in Senate" in the Reporter of November 29, 1978 is seriously misleading and inaccurate. The report of the Senate committee does not reprimand Professors Klerans, Weldon and Asimakopulos, so much as it represses or ignores the cause of their extraordinary actions. At the time of the document circulation, Senate mistakenly believed the Economics Department's promotion and tenure committee had refused to hear the application of Professor Deutsch for promotion to full professor. Also, Senate mistakenly believed that Professor Deutsch had made explicit, testable, refutable charges of bias; or worse, had substantiated such charges, charges directed at Professors Asimakopulos or Weldon. Had those beliefs been accurate, the Economics Department would have faced a serious crisis. The documents circulated by Professors Asimakopulos and Klerans showed those Senate beliefs to be false: it was vital to everyone concerned with this case to know that those beliefs were false. In the face of a Senate threat to convene a selection committee for Professor Deutsch on June 16th last, no other means than the dramatic release of documents could assure the correction of the factual record, and clear the air preparatory to a discussion of Professor Deutsch's merits.

Largely as a result of his own acts, Professor Deutsch's case has developed with so much emphasis upon procedural matters, that sober consideration of his claim in merit for a full professorship has been all but forgotten. Surely Professor Deutsch himself could set much of this gossip and backbiting to rest by simply making public his list of publications. Attention would be withdrawn from lawyer's debates and directed at the only real question: has a serious claim upon a full professorship been impeded? Or has a frivolous claim been advanced under a fog of poisonous innuendo?

Tom Velk
Associate Professor

Kudos

To the Daily:

As chairman of the Sports Clubs Council I would like to thank everyone who made Super-Bash '78 a great success. We have always believed that McGill students can have a good time when they are provided with the opportunity. You can be sure that your contribution was greatly appreciated and just wait for Super-Bash "2" next term. It will be bigger, better and with entertainment.

At this time, it is appropriate for me to thank the SCC's Entertainment Committee: L. Weiss, M. Dreyer, K. Shipton, L. Drover and O. Zadorozny for

their necessary help. Furthermore the Daily's Advertising Office and the Sports Clubs themselves deserve an accolade. Special mention must also be directed to our sponsor Labbat's Brewery for their share. Well, to make it simple, everyone worked as a team not as clubs.

Paul Senécal
Chairman of the
Sports Clubs Council

Loto McGill?

To the Daily:

So Daily editor Ellen McKeough doesn't think the Students' Society should fund political or religious groups since "we should not have to submit to proselytism financed by our own contributions."

This is quite a paradox since the Students' Society funds the Daily, an organization which is not apolitical by any stretch of the imagination.

Ms McKeough feels that while her organization serves the entire McGill community an organization like the McGill Christian Fellowship does not. While I agree that the Daily's Today column, the paper's ads and the reporting, when it is objective, serve the community, I must point out that the paper's political bias which is not uncommonly reflected in the headlines and on the front page in no way serves the entire McGill community.

If Ms McKeough wants to write articles praising the Students' Society for refusing to fund the diverse interests of the many on-campus political and religious groups she had better be prepared to depoliticize her paper or to volunteer to sell Loto tickets at a table in the Union to help finance the McGill Daily. After all this is what she so righteously advised other student political and religious groups to do.

Vivien Norris

How about alarm clocks?

To the Daily:

I would like to comment on the letter signed Leah M. Rosenfield and Andrey Devenyi, appearing in the Daily Thursday Nov. 23. Ms Rosenfield and Devenyi argued in the letter that "Israel's obvious primary objective is the survival of its Jewish majority". There is no place here to discuss the legitimacy of such an objective that until now has been realized at the expense of the Palestinian people. I would like to concentrate on the false elements written in that letter.

In their letter, Leah and Andrey wrote: "as far as the Palestinians are concerned, we would still like to make the point that Israel permits them to enter and to establish it as their home".

Maybe they ignore the regulations concerning the "might" of the Palestinians, or maybe this is a pure Zionist propaganda. They should have told the reader that when a Palestinian wants to leave his own country,

Israel gives him a temporary permit valid for only one year, regardless of where he is going. At the end of the year when the permit becomes invalid he has to be back in Israel, and should a Palestinian be late by one day he would be forbidden to get back to his "occupied country".

The primary objective of Israel, of course, is to get rid of the Palestinians, to have more room for Jewish people such as Leah, and Andrey and others. They are welcome to live in Israel whether they have visited it once in their lives or not. This is the democratic state of Ms Rosenfield and Devenyi!

Al-Hussaini

Gov't lacks mouthpiece

To the Daily:

It has, regretfully, been necessary to cancel the planned open meeting on loans and bursaries which was tentatively scheduled for Thursday, December 7th. This has been forced by the Government's inability to provide a spokesman who could explain the Government's position on the demands of the student movement for a reform in the loans and bursaries system.

The purpose of the meeting was to provide a forum whereby students could be exposed to both points of view on the issue, that of the students' movement and that of the Government. The Ministry of Education took the position that only the Minister was qualified to speak on this matter; unfortunately, he is not available at a time which would be convenient for the students of McGill to meet with him. The Executive of the Students' Society feels that an open meeting without a Government spokesman would not allow students to gain any greater understanding of the issue than could be provided by the coverage offered by the Daily. A meeting without Government representation would, in all likelihood, not divert enough students from their immediate concern with exams to make the response indicative of student feeling.

This does not mean that the issue will die. The Executive is trying to arrange a time to meet with the Minister to discuss the points cited by ANEQ, probably some time in the next two weeks. As was suggested by Students' Council, a meeting will now be attempted in January.

We regret any inconvenience that this may have caused.

Ted Claxton
VP External



Think the Daily is irrelevant?
Ask the man of the hour.

Cover photo by
Tom Balk

McGill the exception:

Students mobilise against cutbacks

by Peter Orr

The economic crisis is sharpening class contradictions in Quebec schools as in the whole of Canadian society. After a long period of ferment, the student movement is re-emerging, guided by a clearer class perspective than in the prosperous sixties.

As in the thirties, the boom years have given way to stagnation. Industry in 1978 produced at 85% capacity. Unemployment was 9%, or over a million people, the inflation rate averaged nearly 10%. Indebtedness, measured in consumer borrowing, has risen to \$32 billion.

While the working class bears the brunt of the crisis, students are also hit. In the 1976-78 period enrolment in Canadian universities fell by 3,000. (This was not due to the fabled end of the baby boom, Statistics Canada shows the 18 to 24 age group increased over those years.)

Many more students now work part time; at UQAM in 1978 the full to part-time ratio was 60:40. In 1978 it was reversed. Unemployment, inflation and the inaccessibility of bursaries have aggravated the already harsh economic discrimination in post-secondary education.

The economic crisis has hit Quebec especially hard. The average wages of Quebecois workers have always been lower, and unemployment higher, than in the rest of Canada. This summer unemployment among students in the province was 23%, and 80% in rural areas like the Rimouski region.

The Canadian state on the offensive

The failure of wage controls was officially recognized by the Canadian government in March. The control program was slapped in the face of broad opposition from the labour movement (such as was manifested in the October 14 1976 general strike) and because it failed to secure profits for Canadian businessmen. Since then a new, more aggressive strategy has been implemented to make the Canadian people finance the economic crisis.

The new offensive got into full swing in August when Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau announced \$4 billion in cutbacks in social services. Unemployment insurance is being cut back by \$580 million. The new criteria for UIC make it nearly impossible for students to collect benefits in the summer. Family allowance and federal education grants are also being cut back drastically.

To push through the cutbacks, the attendant 5,000 lay-offs and the wage freeze in the public sector Trudeau introduced law C-28 negating the right to strike in the public sector. The postal workers strike was a test case for the new policy; the workers were forced to

accept a 4% wage increase after 200 union locals were raided by the RCMP and 23,000 workers were threatened with firing.

The trend set by the federal government was quickly taken up by the provinces. Alberta and British Columbia have already passed no-strike legislation for public sector workers and Parizeau has introduced a similar bill in Québec. In September, Québec implemented differential fees on the recommendation of the federal government as Alberta and Ontario had a year earlier.

The White Paper on Education

The provincial government's White Paper on the CEGEPs applies the cutbacks policy to education.

Following the lines of the Liberals' GTX Nadeau report which was withdrawn as a result of student protest, the white paper is based on the theme "collegial education, like other levels of schooling, cannot any longer evolve in the atmosphere of abundance and big spending which marked earlier years. Public funds will be administered with more economy and their usage will be scrutinized with more attention."

Reference to policies in the 'era of abundance' must be taken with a grain of salt. Due to economic selection in 1976 only 23.5% of Québec high school graduates went to CEGEP and only 6% of these got to university.

The White Paper will restrict access to CEGEPs still further, particularly for students of working class origin who gravitate to technical programs. The White Paper outlines restrictive enrolment quotas for technical programs in fields where the state is the main employer of graduates.

The quotas are designed to coordinate cutbacks. For example, the PQ, having reduced the number of available hospital beds in Montreal by 2600 in two years, will now strictly limit the number of nurses and orderlies trained in CEGEPs.

The White Paper narrows access to bursaries as a means of linking education more closely to the needs of business. It proposes "to institute a special fund administered by personnel associated with professional training". While this fund will supply technicians needed by the bourgeoisie the quota system will result in cutbacks in all programs linked to public services.

"Regionalisation" is another aspect of the White Paper which links education to the needs of capital. This "perspective of complementarity of colleges" means closing down programs "where students are not sufficiently numerous. Reorganization ... respecting the needs of balanced distribution" means making sure



CEGEP programs feed the industries of the region. At CEGEP Lac St. Jean students are now being "trained" part-time, without pay, in a local factory.

McGill Administration

The McGill administration is applying crisis measures along the same lines as those of the federal and provincial governments. This is to be expected considering the corporate connections of McGill's board of directors. For example, the Chancellor of the University, Conrad Harrington is chairman of the Board of the Royal Trust, and President of Redpath Sugar.

The university's most obvious move to orient instruction to the needs of industry is this year's budget. All faculties have had their budgets cut or frozen except for management. (See graph.)

In addition, the administration has eroded tenure positions, and cut back in pension funds without even consulting the staff. A symptom of the administration's increasingly hard line is the growing number of staff grievance cases dealt with by the McGill Faculty Union this year. The withdrawal of cost of living allowance from MUNASA (McGill University Non-Academic Staff Association) workers is part of the same trend.

The Loans and Bursaries

At the present time students are leading the opposition to the state's offensive.

Across the province 100,000 students are now on strike for free education. The movement shows none of the sectarianism which characterized moves for education reform in the sixties. Under the leadership of ANEQ, the students have obtained the support of workers, parents and teachers. The CNTU Central Council in the Saguenay region, the Quebec Teachers Union, the Union of Quebec Government Professional Workers are among the organizations that have given moral and financial support to the movement.

In the past week ANEQ has received messages of support from NUS (National Union of Students), from students of the University of Moncton, and from students involved in a movement against cutbacks in Manpower training allowances and changes in UIC regulations.



The students realize who their enemy is. Despite the PQ's massive propaganda campaign to convince Quebecois youth that all are "chez nous" here, student delegates at an ANEQ conference two weeks ago cheered Rimouski CEGEP's symbolic burial of the PQ program on the second anniversary of their election.

While ANEQ has made a clear break with narrow nationalism in this struggle, the bureaucrats of the Executive of the McGill Students' Council have displayed only unveiled contempt for the Quebec student movement.

VP External Ted Claxton's view that the CEGEP's are dominated by 'unrealistic' and 'Marxist' elements is well known from his proposal on McGill's membership in ANEQ. Students' Society President Gary Eisen in apparent ignorance of the strike, said last week "reparations to the union building are our priority for the year". The anti-Quebecois chauvinism of these politicians cuts McGill students off from the struggle in which our own interests are at stake.

Out of the horses' mouths:

Council does nothing - and brags about it!

by Ann Brocklehurst
and Ellen McKeough

Now that the sixties are over, it's not as easy to come up with the definitive stereotype of the student politician as it used to be. Gone are the long hair, love beads, and "ban the bomb" pickets. The typical student politician of the seventies is a briefcase-toting, pizza-loving, serious academic. But maybe this is a good thing; after all, most of the sixties radicals have donned polyester suits and retired behind corporation desks. Maybe this year's Council will be leading the Revolution in 20 years.

What is the McGill Council anyway? It's 25 elected representatives who act as the student government and dole out students' fees. Five of the students on Council are elected to the executive and function as a cabinet of sorts. Council also has several standing committees which do a lot of the ground work for the larger body, including a financial and judicial committee.

In order to let their constituents know what they've been up to, the Daily distributed a questionnaire to Councillors asking them to state their individual and collective political accomplishments. Following are some of the more enlightening replies:

Daily: What do you consider to be your main accomplishment(s) as a councillor?

Franklin G. Moser (Medicine rep):

Neil Wiener (Law rep): The organization of an open meeting on loans and bursaries.

Wayne Colizza (Science rep): Reviewing



VP Finance John Collis is the Councillor Most Likely to Succeed. A Joint Honours Finance and Economics student, Collis smokes wine-tipped cigars, wears pin-striped T-shirts, and, rumour has it, holds shares in most South African enterprises.

the possibility of having extra-curricular activities mentioned on transcripts.

Daily: What has been Council's major accomplishment?

Bradley Armstrong (Law Senate rep): To rust unfurnished like an unused sword.

Neil Wiener: Council has had no major accomplishments.

Franklin G. Moser: I can't think of any.

John Collis (Management Senate rep, VP Finance, Chairperson of Joint Management Committee): Sensible decision not to join ANEQ (Association Nationale des étudiants du Québec). Realistic consideration of differential fees situation; better service given to students when putting on a function in the Union or elsewhere.

Gary Balter: Decision not to join ANEQ; establishing Food and Beverage Committee.

John Hodges (club rep, Speaker of Council): I don't think there has been a "major accomplishment" as such, except that we have retained a certain credibility from last year.

Sharon Kennedy (club rep, VP Internal): No comment.

Daily: What are the major problems facing McGill students today?

Ron Cutler (Religious Studies rep): Apathy on behalf of the Students' Society.

John Hodges: Apathy. That probably says it all.

John Collis: Apathy. Even those who manage to muster up enough enthusiasm to complain are rarely prepared to do something constructive.

Franklin G. Moser: Lack of interest on the part of the students to do anything if it isn't either partying (not that I have anything against partying) or able to help their career. Grim professionalism.

For Canadians only: Quebec and Canadian politics.

Gary Balter: Role of McGill in a Quebecois Society.

Sharon Kennedy: Inadequate financial aid, less than encouraging prospects in the job market after graduation; continuing cutbacks in education by the provincial government; lack of a McGill community to help offset some of the more dismal times at university.

Gary Eisen (Science Senate rep, Students' Society president): Cutbacks in education and McGill's unwillingness to realistically face the problem by cutting out superfluous programs and operations and instead rely on the dangerous method of non-replacement of staff. Also, areas like Physical Plant should be cut while the libraries should remain untouched.

David Rowley: Heavy question! It's not anything to get riled up about and to start chanting and marching in the streets, but as concerns their future, students in non-professional faculties (basically Arts and Science) should realize that they are not training themselves for a specific job.

Daily: Do you plan to run for Council next year?

John Hodges: I graduate, but I would have wanted to if I were returning.

Neil Wiener: Perhaps.

Sharon Kennedy: Possibly.

David Rowley: Probably.



Paul Millette adds a touch of class to Council meetings. This rugged, business-minded engineer is a fan of Gertrude's pizzas and profits.

Ron Cutler: Yes.

Bradley Armstrong: Yes.

Rafik Hadad: Yes. For I think with my knowledge this year I can help and offer more of myself next year in areas in which I am best suited.

The rest of the responding councillors do not plan to run again next year. Collis, Balter and Millette cited graduation for their reason. The others offered no explanation.

Daily: Do you plan to run for one of the campus-elected positions on Council (President, VP Internal, VP External) next year?

Sharon Kennedy: Undecided.

David Rowley: Don't know yet to

campaign campus-wide requires a lot more time and energy than... most people are willing to put in.

Neil Wiener: Absolutely not.

John Collis: No, I would not run for those positions even if I were here, because it is a ridiculous way to attempt to elect a president etc, especially when one considers the wide spread of students in various faculties.

The following councillors did not



One of the more "left-wing" members of Council, Bradley Armstrong has taken strong stands on differential fees and on McGill's membership in ANEQ. If not re-elected next year, Armstrong can always set up a table in the Union lobby.

respond to the questionnaire:

Howard Brownstein; Architecture

Mark Steinman; Dentistry

Bruce Dawe; Education

Joyce Vandenburg; Music

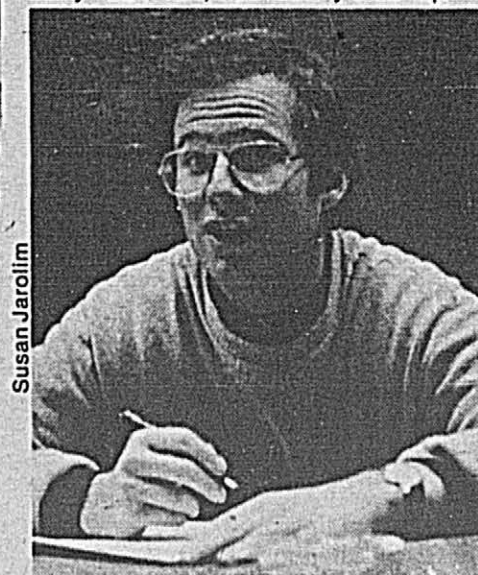
Maureen Moss; Physical and Occupational Therapy

Fred McMahon; non-faculty club rep

John Hagen; Post Graduate Students' Society

Charles Levenback; Arts Senator

Terry Robinson; non-faculty club rep.



Franklin G. Moser has not been impressed with the performance of his colleagues on Council this year; so much so that he left the last Council meeting early in order to play squash.



Studsoc prez Gary "Garibo" Eisen is back on the job after a tough weekend of LSAT writing. President Eisen works off his job frustrations at the pinball machines from 9 to 5, Monday to Friday. He has yet to win a free game.

Providing healthy skepticism and biting cynicism to the Council.

David Rowley (non-faculty club rep): I've contributed to the best of my abilities, helped out in backstage work, tried to streamline operations at Council, attended all meetings and given my all. I ran for VP Internal but lost, and I'm still looking for ways to help out. I have in no way reached my limit or gotten fed up. I keep my eyes and ears open on long range goals and difficulties.

Gary Balter (Management rep): Improvements in Gertrude's.

A Bill of Rights:**What stands Fast in Heavy Weather?**

by Rick Boychuk

Pierre Trudeau has been riding his hobby horse with increasing singlemindedness this year. His obsession with the constitution is an underlying theme obvious to even the most casual observers of Liberal government policies in 1978.

The two most publicized events exhibiting Trudeau's concern were this summer's publication of the federal government's proposals for a renewed constitution and the October 30th first ministers' constitutional conference dubbed the Hallowe'en Summit.

Of the numerous changes to the constitution included in the proposals and discussed by the first ministers only one seems likely to maintain the sustained support of a majority of the provinces and the federal government: a constitutionally entrenched bill of rights.

A bill of rights embraced by the constitution is a cause Trudeau has been espousing since his days as federal justice minister. In spite of majority approval at the constitutional conference the Prime Minister is no closer now to achieving the unanimous consent necessary than he even has been.

There are two issues being debated vis-a-vis the Bill of Rights and Freedoms (as the proposed legislation is being called). The first is the wording and contents of Trudeau's proposals and the second is whether entrenching a bill of rights in the constitution is necessary.

Canada's existing bill of rights, a legacy of the Diefenbaker government, has never achieved constitutional status. It remains federal legislation and, as such, does not prohibit the provinces from passing legislation contradicting it.

The Trudeau proposals differ from the Diefenbaker Bill of Rights in several areas. A provision guaranteeing Canadians the right to live and work in any province has been added. A clause prohibiting "unreasonable searches and seizures" is new as well. The most contentious addition, however, has been the rights with respect to the use of Canada's two official languages.

The linguistic rights include protection of "identifiable French-speaking or English-speaking communities ... against the reduction of their traditional rights and freedoms", the right of an individual to use either language before federal courts or "the courts in Ontario, Quebec and New Brunswick", and the right of individuals to communicate in either language with federal government agencies where numbers warrant it.

Constitutionally enforced linguistic rights present unique difficulties. Professor J. Mallory of McGill's political science department says linguistic rights are collective rights as opposed to individual rights. The problem, then is "how to define them and how to enforce them".

Mallory considers the Trudeau proposals "workable". However, he says, the criticisms made of the proposals so far are that they contain so many exceptions that they are not much more than we already have.

For a comparative criticism of the proposed bill of rights I contacted Judge John Kane, Jr. of the United States Federal Court of Colorado. Kane,

a constitutional law expert, considers the rights "overly particularized". For example "Conceivably, freedom of speech can be restricted since the only thing guaranteed is freedom of expression".

"With all due respect I believe that the provisions of the First Amendment to the U.S. Constitution give greater latitude to the basic freedoms under consideration".

A second criticism Kane made dealt with the problem of linguistic rights. "Members of a linguistic minority" he wrote "might well use the 'equal protection clause' to obtain judicially mandated programs equal to that provided English and French speaking populations". Considering the historical rights of Canadian Indians this seems a particularly pertinent observation. A broadening of linguistic rights for minorities does not seem to be the intent of the legislation although the equal protection clause could possibly be a loophole to provide for those rights.

It is clear that the proposed bill needs some redrafting. In fact the Senate/ Commons committee struck to examine the bill was critical of the legal wording of the legislation. The federal government is now reexamining the draft and considering changes.

The second issue, of whether the bill should be entrenched in the constitution, has generated substantial controversy. Lawyers, civil rights groups and the provinces are all interested participants in the debate.

The question of how the bill would be placed in the constitution is an important consideration. Trudeau suggests the federal government pass the bill in the normal legislative procedure. Once adopted by parliament, it would affect only matters under federal

"The great value of constitutional guarantees is that the courts can use them to check the tides of opinion that can easily produce statutory infringements on our freedoms."

jurisdiction. Once adopted by the provinces it would affect all legislation.

The next step would be actual entrenchment. But for this to occur the eleven governments must first agree to a constitutional amending process. The current Canadian constitution, the British North America Act, does not specify an amending process although a tradition of unanimity has evolved.

The constitutional conference found the provinces sharply divided on the questions of implementation and entrenchment. All the Atlantic provinces agree with the content of the charter and the necessity of entrenchment. Prince Edward Island, in fact, stated at the constitutional conference that although entrenchment meant the invalidation of provincial legislation regulating the purchase of land by non-residents, it still supported the principle of entrenchment.

Nova Scotian delegates objected to the implementation process Trudeau suggested. They argued that only those portions all jurisdictions were prepared to adopt should be placed in the constitution.

The major body of opposition came from the western provinces. All four provinces disagreed with the necessity



of entrenchment. Premier Ed Blakney of Saskatchewan supported entrenchment of linguistic rights but not individual rights. Blakney and his three western colleagues objected to entrenchment on the grounds that it would mean a "massive transfer of power" from the legislatures to the courts. Says Loughheed of Alberta, "the role of legislatures would be significantly diminished if a bill of rights were to be entrenched in the constitution".

The argument the westerners are making poses profound questions for the Canadian political system. Where does ultimate sovereignty lie, and what body should be the arbitrators of individual rights?

Trudeau reasons the courts making decisions based on the constitution should be the interpreters of social values. The western provinces maintain the legislatures, popularly elected by the people, should have the right to set social policy. Their mandates establish their legitimacy, claim the premiers. "To transfer, even partially, our traditional law-making function from the people to the appointed would be irrational" says Premier Sterling Lyon of Manitoba.

Blakney points to the American experience in support of his position. The Bakke case in California and the busing issue are but two examples of a constitutionally entrenched bill of rights hamstringing the maneuverability of elected legislatures, says the Saskatchewan premier. An issue in his home province is even more illustrative of his point. The Saskatchewan government has recently entered into an agreement with a pulp and paper company for the construction of a plant in the northern part of the province. Part of the agreement stipulates that northern natives must be given first chance at any jobs being offered. This policy would violate the bill of rights, says the Saskatchewan delegation, and if it were challenged in the courts, would destroy the province's attempts at formulating social policy.

The arguments made by civil rights groups and academics in favour of entrenchment do not specifically address themselves to the issues raised by the westerners. The obvious reason for this divergence of concerns lies in the interests at stake. The western provincial governments are asking for, if not more power, then a retention of their existing powers. The civil rights groups, on behalf of individuals, are asking for more protection. The federal government's interests lie somewhere in between.

The argument in favour of a constitutional bill of rights was best articulated by constitutional authority Frank Scott in a book *Civil Liberties and Canadian Federalism*, in 1959. For a parliamentary government without a constitution to be workable, he wrote, three basic conditions must hold: first, parliamentary restraint in legislation; second, bureaucratic restraint in administration, and third, a strong tradition of personal freedom must exist among the citizens. Scott's view at the time was, "we have some of all of these factors but not in any permanent or reliable degree".

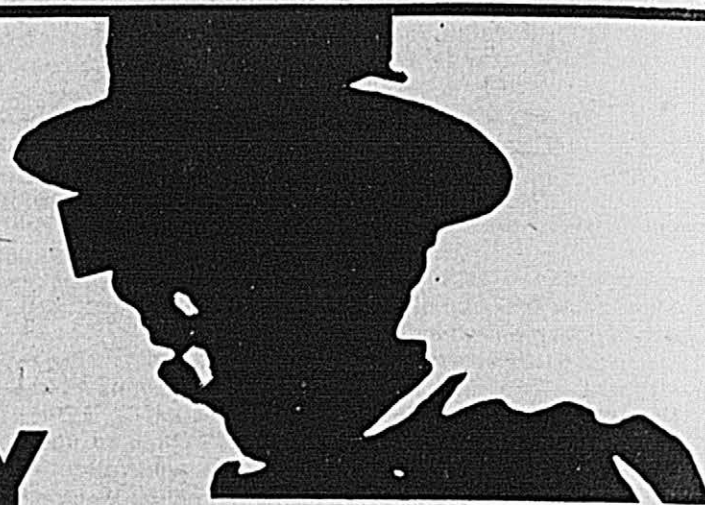
The first condition is inhibited in the Canadian case by two political traditions: cabinet secrecy and party solidarity. There has never been free and full debate of government legislation in the Commons or for that matter in provincial legislatures. For the most part legislation emerges from the cabinet and is then debated in government caucus. If it is adopted the entire party votes and speaks for it, regardless of individual members' objections. To break party solidarity and speak against government legislation in the House ensures a backbench destiny. Witness Serge Joyal. A man of talent, ambition and the singularly unfortunate habit of speaking his mind in the Commons. His seat is so far back in the house he might as well be in the Senate.

For parliamentary restraint to exist in legislation the debate must be public. The BNA act, says Scott, "contem-

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CIVIL LIBERTIES in CANADA

THE GRIM REALITY



by Larry Black

Not so long ago, *Time* magazine ran a lead feature on socialism, and included in its coverage, a notated world map. For each of the world's countries was assessed, among other things, a "political freedom" rating. Not surprisingly, Canada, with the US and most NATO allies, pulled off full marks on a 100 point scale.

Time, true to form, neglected to explain just how the scores were arrived at, beyond noting that the chart was prepared by the Washington-based "Institute for Freedom Studies."

In the same month as this memorable issue of *Time*, headlines in Canadian newspapers were following what had become a number of almost routine stories: three legal commissions were revealing questionable acts by the national police force. Among the acts were illegal break-ins, barn-burnings, intimidation of potential police informers, electronic eavesdropping on Opposition MPs, opening of first-class mail, maintaining smear files on, the country's leading politicians, perhaps even the Prime Minister...

The list goes on. Of course, things have settled down in the last few months, and perhaps the juxtaposition of *Time* and *Globe & Mail* stories is now just a piece of historical irony.

But while the revelation of RCMP "dirty tricks" no longer forces parliament into special session, the reality of Canada's flimsy "civil liberties" hasn't gone away: the "isolated incidents" excuse is no match for almost two years of unsettling headlines.

And "dirty tricks" are only part of it—more alarming are some of the legal activities of the RCMP: a disturbing number of the activities of police are allowed, and even condoned, under existing legislation which seems to regard civil liberties simply as something that shouldn't be allowed to interfere with "national security" or even "federal-provincial relations."

Since 1969, these concepts have increasingly appeared in texts of legislation, usually in the context of the powers of various police forces, but also in laws governing immigration, citizenship and the judiciary.

The most interesting, the Law of the Supreme Court (December 1970), grants a federal minister the right to withhold any information from even the Supreme Court on the grounds that its disclosure would compromise "national security" or "federal-provincial relations."

Its application by former Solicitor-General Francis Fox to obstruct Keable Commission revelations about the RCMP is interesting enough, but more importantly, the law establishes the predominance of Canada's executive branch of government—the federal cabinet—over its judicial system. Revelations of the First World War

other countries in *Time*'s "100-percent-freedom" club can claim this; in fact, this concentration of political power is shared by members of the 20 to 30% crowd, like South Africa and India.

Is Canada a banana republic, where the powers that be are free to throttle opposition, particularly from groups to the left of them, with arbitrary laws and an increasingly repressive police system? Or do Canada's laws (and Quebec's for that matter) stand for the toleration of dissenting ideologies, safeguarding fundamental personal and collective political freedoms: the right to privacy, and freedoms of expression, association and the circulation of ideas?

Let's consider those laws (although it's worth noting that the country's own police are known to have often ignored them, and that, in the case of the opening of first-class mail protected under the Postal Act, illegalities have been sanctioned by simply changing the laws).

Under threat to "national security" or "federal-provincial relations," a number of frightening "exceptions" are allowed in Canadian law:

The Law of Protection of Privacy (1973), ironically, grants the power to eavesdrop or wiretap a citizen. In the case of "subversion," the citizen never has to be told of the electronic listening.

The Official Secrets Act (amended 1973), most recently invoked against the *Toronto Sun* for revelations concerning the RCMP, has long been fingered by jurists because its vagueness and ambiguity lends it to abuse with regard to civil liberties. The 1973 amendments, far from erasing the law's potential as a harassment instrument, in fact broaden certain definitions, like "subversion." The act also grants the solicitor-general the power to intercept all forms of communication, except first-class mail, in the event of a threat to "national security."

But with *Bill C-26* (1978), first-class mail becomes vulnerable, in "national security" interests.

The Human Rights Act (1978) for the first time granted Canadians access to personal files maintained by 89 ministries and governmental organizations—except when those files are held by an agency investigating "national security"—i.e., the RCMP, other police forces and the Armed Forces.

The Immigration Act (1978) and the *Citizenship Act* (1977) accord powers to the federal cabinet, in matters "dealing with the security of the state or public order," to refuse access to the country and citizenship.

And of course, the most notorious is Canada's *War Measures Act* (1914), which has seen action far beyond the

the act has been in force almost 25 years, while Canada has been at war for only six. In the case of an "insurrection, apprehended or real," the government can suspend the *Declaration of Human Rights* for an indefinite period, and declare any regulations it desires "for the maintenance of public order in Canada."

The catch will all these laws (if indeed there needs to be one) is that the definition and interpretation of "subversion," "sedition," "insurrection," "public order," "national security" or even "federal-provincial relations" lies with the federal cabinet, when not with a single minister.

The messy contradiction of this set-up becomes apparent now that we've seen just how these loaded catch-phrases have been understood. The Keable Commission revealed that groups as "subversive" as the federal New Democratic Party and the Federation of French-Canadian Charities have been the subject of intensive information-gathering investigations.

Complete files are kept on these organizations, and on tens of thousands of individual Canadians by the Security Service of the RCMP. Two years ago in Québec, newly-elected premier René Levesque revealed that his predecessor, Robert Bourassa, had established a "Centre d'analyse et de documentation," containing more than 30,000 dossiers on individuals in the province. A further 6000 were kept on groups and another 1800 on events in the centre, which were top secret and accessible only to Bourassa and Québec's major police forces.

Levesque announced the destruction of the files. Six months later his government announced the creation of its own Groupe d'analyse et de coordination, charged with watching over the "security" of Québec.

The existence of two other sorts of files has been revealed: one-time Solicitor-General Jean-Pierre Goyer sent Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau, on June 15, 1971, a list of 21 civil servants who the RCMP claimed were "subversives" linked with "an extra-parliamentary opposition." The "21" could "undermine the political and socio-economic institutions of Canada," Goyer said in his letter.

The principal crime of the "21," according to the document, was their earlier anti-Vietnam War stance as members of the Canadian Union of Students during the 1960s.

According to the *Globe & Mail*, a standing blacklist of "national security threats" is contained in the manual of federal immigration officers, and is updated regularly.

The second list is the famous Featherbed File, revealed November 16

psychological profiles and character analyses of most of Canada's most important figures: politicians, senior civil servants, members of the parliamentary press gallery, etc.

Perhaps more unsettling are the techniques employed by police forces to gather this information, particularly when the dossiers deal with groups in open confrontation with the government, or the "Establishment" in general—Québec nationalists, radical trade unionists, leftist community, student and immigrant groups.

It's these groups the RCMP, and presumably the government, identify most strongly as subversives, and most zealously pursue, even into the bounds of what remains technically illegal for police.

Québec's Ligue des droits de la personne, in a very recent book *La Police Secrète au Québec* (Editions Québec-Amérique), has compiled an interesting list of police "information-gathering" techniques.

The list is frightening, and quite incredible. But each is documented with examples cited in the Keable, McDonald or Laycraft Commissions or from newspaper reports. This is the reality of Canadian civil liberties:

1) Interception of Communications: Under the code name *Cobra*, (wiretapping) and *Vampire* (concealed microphones), the RCMP engaged in more than 1000 illegal entries to install listening equipment between 1963 and 1974, according to the *Globe & Mail* (April 19, 1978). In 1977 alone, (after electronic listening was legalized in 1974) the Solicitor-General's office authorized 471 listenings "to foil and prevent subversive activities."

To cite a few examples, in 1969 and 1970, information services of the Canadian Armed Forces installed listening devices in student meeting rooms in Montreal, Toronto, and Ottawa. The source: Minister of Defence Barney Danson, November 24, 1977.

During the 1970 Québec elections, microphones planted by the RCMP and Québec Provincial Police (SQ), were operating in PQ offices in Shawinigan, near Trois Rivières.

And Conservative MPs Joe Clark and Elmer Mackay suggested devices found in their offices last fall might also be RCMP bugs.

Under *Operation Cathedral*, the RCMP has been opening first-class mail for at least 40 years.

2) Information raids: Like *Operation Odd-Job* in 1972, when RCMP, SQ and MUC police broke into the Montreal offices of a leftist news service, some of these operations were carried out during office hours. Others, like the 1973 theft of PQ membership lists, were done surreptitiously. Some of the break-ins were to plant listening devices. Others, like raids on James Lorimer Publishers in Toronto (publishers of *An Authorized History of the RCMP*, incidentally), and

Francophones hors-Québec:

Une nouvelle révolution tranquille?

par David Winch

Question: Qu'ont en commun le groupe CANO, Paul Desmarais, La Sagouine, et les Presses de l'université d'Ottawa? La réponse surprenante est qu'ils font tous partie d'une vague récente d'influence canadienne-française hors-Québec sur la culture et société québécoise.

Cette effervescence en milieux surtout acadien et franco-ontarien date presque d'hier. En fait la vie littéraire, universitaire et politique de ces populations francophones a connu un tel épanouissement depuis à peu près 1967-68 qu'on est justifié de se demander s'il s'agit d'une "Révolution tranquille des hors-québécois".

Réalisations culturelles

Cette prise de conscience culturelle et politique s'est manifestée surtout dans les grands centres de concentration des francophones hors-Québec: Moncton, Ottawa et Sudbury. Mais la nouvelle vigueur et confiance ne se limite pas à un seul domaine. Passons en revue quelques réalisations récentes.

En 1977, une chose inattendue s'est produite en France. Lors du vote pour le prestigieux prix Goncourt, il est devenu évident que l'un des deux écrivains favoris, l'Acadienne Antonine Maillet, risquait de devenir le premier canadien tout court à gagner ce prix littéraire. *Les Cordes-de-Bois* n'a malheureusement pas gagné la faveur du jury mais la qualité de cette oeuvre a attesté une vigueur culturelle remarquable.

Durant d'innombrables interviews, Antonine Maillet a dû préciser à son auditoire français que l'Acadie était tout près de la mer et ne faisait pas partie du Québec. Mme. Maillet avait cru devoir éclaircir la vie acadienne pour les Français, qui assimilent le Canadien-français au seul Québécois. Pourtant elle a été contrainte d'expliquer maintes fois que la côte dont il s'agissait n'était pas celle du Pacifique!

Il y a deux mois, l'Université de Moncton a reçu une subvention fédérale de \$400,000 pour l'établissement d'une bibliothèque visant l'étude du droit coutumier (*common law*) en français. Les doyens successifs de cette université ont hésité à soutenir pleinement ce projet, étant très conscients du champ limité d'application du droit anglais en français. Pourtant, cette université va conclure un accord avec le Marché commun. L'Europe, avec l'adhésion de la Grande-Bretagne, connaît un besoin criant d'experts en droit coutumier. Ainsi peut-on bien s'imaginer de très polis diplomates et hauts fonctionnaires s'adressant avec l'accent *chiac* au Conseil d'Europe!

La Coopérative d'Artistes du Nouvel-Ontario (CANO) connaît un succès énorme au Canada anglais et, à un moindre degré, au Québec depuis un an. Originaires de Sudbury, ces musiciens ont réussi un mélange fascinant de western, de folk franco-ontarien et de country. La chanteuse du groupe, Rachel Palement a avoué avoir réalisé son rêve en chantant le western en français devant un auditoire de Calgary - sans se faire huer! Le groupe admet de fortes pressions de la part de ses promoteurs pour qu'il "internationalise" sa musique. Reste à voir si CANO subira le même sort que René

Simard, en essayant de se servir du Canada anglais comme tremplin vers le marché américain.

Histoire déprimante

Si les canadiens-français hors Québec font actuellement preuve d'une grande vigueur culturelle, celle-ci est d'autant plus surprenante à la lumière de leur histoire uniformément tragique. On peut même soutenir que le sort des francophones dans l'Ouest, l'Acadie et l'Ontario a été l'événement principal dans l'évolution historique de la société canadienne.

Louis Riel fait figure de "Jeanne d'Arc" canadien. Il a été le leader de son peuple, élaborateur d'un grand rêve, et martyr. Il est sans doute le seul acteur historique dans lequel tous les citoyens du Canada, tant Québécois que *Canadians*, fédéralistes aussi bien que souverainistes, s'y reconnaissent. Son exécution a mis une fin brutale à tout espoir d'un Canada bilingue *from coast to coast*, et, disaient les uns, à tout espoir d'un Canada fondé sur l'égalité linguistique.

On peut ajouter à ce sombre tableau l'expulsion des Acadiens en 1755, rendue célèbre dans *Évangéline*. Cet épisode ne cesse d'informer la sensibilité politique des Acadiens. Quant aux Franco-ontariens, ils avaient souffert depuis les années 20 des effets étouffants du Règlement scolaire 17, abolissant les écoles françaises.

Nouvelle combativité

La jeunesse acadienne et franco-ontarienne ne se résigne pas à l'étouffement. Au contraire, elle démontre une combativité étonnante pour la défense du français, surtout dans le domaine scolaire. Ainsi a-t-on vu des manifestations, voire des émeutes, à Moncton, Ottawa et Sturgeon Falls, réclamant toutes une poussée de la francisation scolaire.

Il faut se rappeler que ce n'était qu'en 1968 que l'Ontario a donné le coup de barre garantissant le droit d'accession à l'école française. Depuis ce temps, 25 écoles secondaires françaises ont ouvert leurs portes, dont plusieurs après des batailles assez âpres. La plus célèbre de ces batailles a été celle de Sturgeon Falls en 1971. Les étudiants ont fait la grève pendant des mois, réussissant finalement à faire transformer leur école secondaire bilingue en une unilingue française.

Cette lutte a capté l'imagination des Franco-ontariens. Elle a servi de symbole de toutes les luttes scolaires et linguistiques, devenant en quelque sorte le "St-Léonard" de l'Ontario francophone. Parlant avec des étudiants francophones d'Ottawa ou de Sudbury, on constate vite l'importance qu'ils y prêtent dans leur prise de conscience politique.

Il y a eu aussi les fameuses occupations à l'université de Moncton de 1969-70, inspirant notamment le film *L'Acadie, l'Acadie*. En plus, il y a eu des pressions constantes en faveur d'une francisation totale de l'Université d'Ottawa, comme McGill en est de temps en temps le sujet!

Sociologie populaire

Comment peut-on expliquer cette "révolution tranquille" des francophones hors-Québec? D'abord, avec recours seulement à l'approche empirique, il y a eu une réaction indéniable à la révolution tranquille proprement

québécoise. L'extension du réseau de Radio-Canada a permis une certaine participation de ces populations à l'expérience des Québécois aux années 60. L'arrivée au pouvoir du *French Power* fédéral en 1968 a servi de courroie de transmission de l'énergie culturelle québécoise.

Mais on peut aussi se servir des outils d'analyse sociologique élaborés aux années 60 et maintenant intégrés à la sociologie populaire. Il en ressort surtout l'importance d'une "classe moyenne distincte des élites traditionnelles" et avide d'une plus grande influence politique et sociale. Au Québec, les ingénieurs, fonctionnaires, enseignants et techniciens ont gonflé la classe moyenne. Cette classe a trouvé son articulation chez les journalistes et les artistes.

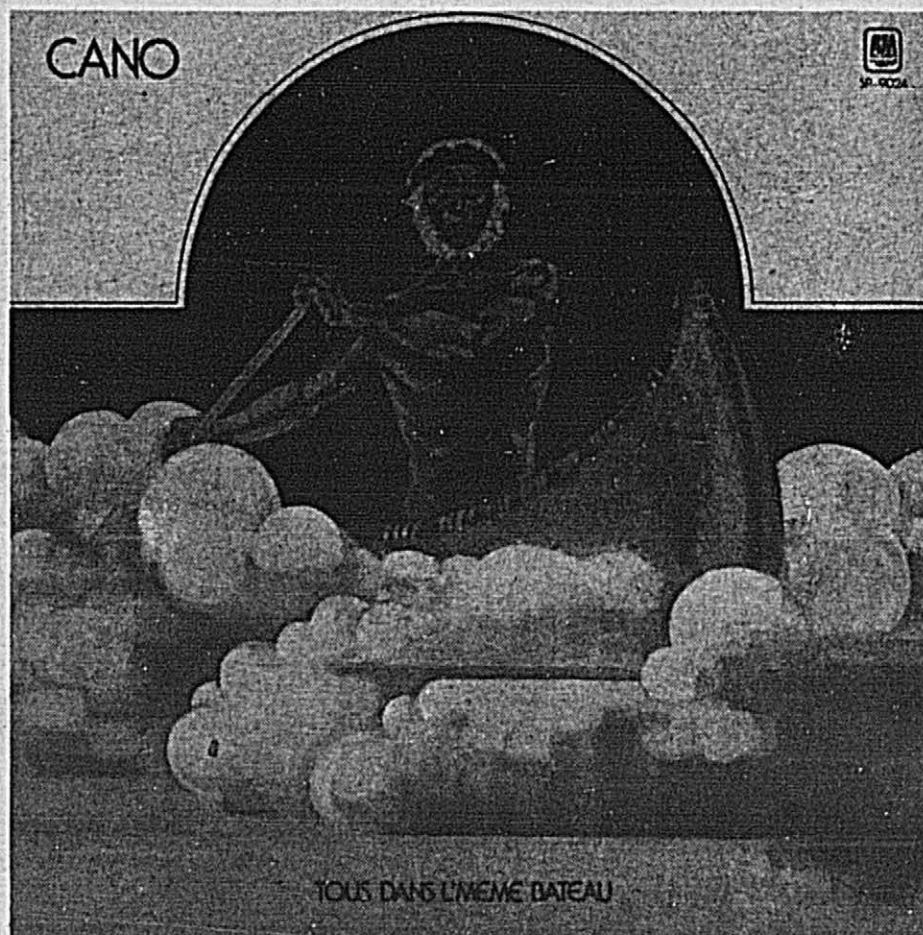
En Ontario, par contre, cette population est encore relativement muette. Elle est composée surtout d'avocats, enseignants et fonc-

révérer, les jeunes Acadiens remarquent que cet homme a laissé tranquille l'énorme trust Irving, qui domine la vie économique de la province. Ceci rappelle l'attitude des gouvernements québécois d'antan, face aux Sun Life et Canadienne Pacifique.

En Ontario, les francophones ne constituent que 7% de la population. Donc, il n'y a pas eu de premier ministre francophone, bien qu'il y ait actuellement bon nombre de Franco-ontariens au niveau ministériel. Ces députés sont pourtant concentrés aux ministères-ghettos (Mines, Terres et forêts, Ressources naturelles) comme était jadis le cas au fédéral.

Souverainetés et Associations

Depuis l'élection du PQ, l'importance des francophones hors-Québec sur l'échiquier politique canadien a augmenté de façon dramatique. Trouvant sa voix dans la Fédération des francophones hors Québec (FFHQ), ils



tionnaires. C'est cette couche de la société qui bénéficiera le plus d'une francisation continue des services gouvernementaux. Ainsi cette "classe montante" franco-ontarienne présente des exigences analogues à son pendant québécois. Pourtant il est douteux qu'elle réussisse à emboîter le pas sur toutes les mesures linguistiques des Québécois. Peu d'observateurs jugent probable que les Franco-ontariens essaieront à faire proclamer le français comme seule langue officielle en Ontario!

La structure politique met en relief certains aspects de l'écartement du pouvoir des francophones hors-Québec même si Louis Robichaud a été le premier premier ministre acadien au Nouveau-Brunswick. Pourtant, loin de le

ont adopté une position nuancée sur la question constitutionnelle, reconnaissant que leur force découle en grande partie de la force du Québec.

Ceci n'a guère plu aux fédéralistes qui s'attendaient à ce que ce groupe soit fédéraliste "jusqu'aboutiste". Dans le cas de l'accession du Québec à la souveraineté, on peut facilement prévoir des accords entre le Québec et le Canada liant le sort culturel des anglophones du Québec à celui des francophones du Canada.

Bien que la démographie et la politique jouent en leur défaveur, il est encourageant de constater que les francophones hors-Québec constituent maintenant un élément exubérant de l'Amérique française.

Trotskyist and Maoist bookstores in 1971, and the Feminist Documentation Centre in 1975 (to name but a few) were effected to take files, or disrupt operations.

3) Informers: According to the *Globe & Mail* (September 16, 1977), the RCMP maintains an extensive informers network among "potentially subversive" groups. Some informers, like Pierre Breton of the Confederation of National Trade Unions (CSN), do so more or less of their own free will. Others, as in the case of André Chamard, are intimidated into the role by any combination of tactics including "psychological terrorism" and even physical threats.

Chamard works for one-time FLQ lawyer Robert Lemieux. According to testimony of one of the police officers involved, Chamard was "kidnapped" on his way to work one morning by the police, taken some 30 miles outside of Montreal to a secluded woods, and threatened with physical violence unless he collaborated with the police in their investigations of Lemieux's group, which was pressing for inquiry into political prisoners in Quebec. There are many other substantiated examples.

4) Undercover agents: RCMP agents have posed as union militants, Canadian Press journalists and photographers, even striking workers. On the night of October 29, 1971, police agents provocateurs were among the demonstrators when the march became violent, clashing with the Montreal riot squad.

5) Photography and videotaping: Anybody who has participated in a

technique a number of times: police rented rooms across the street from a CSN meeting room on Ste-Catherine Street, and were found planting bugs at a 1971 meeting of the Mouvement pour la defense des prisonniers politiques du Quebec (MDPPQ).

7) Access to Confidential Files: The RCMP has taken advantage of illegal "deals" to acquire information from confidential, medical, financial and legal files. The Department of National Revenue, and the Ontario Health Insurance Plan both had information exchanges going with the RCMP.

But the ugliness of actions against the privacy and rights of citizens to free association and expression doesn't stop here. Information gathering is only the first step of a process that ends up with clearly "offensive" actions like burning barns and offices, "security screening" that deprives activists of even "non-sensitive" government jobs, and harassment of militant immigrant groups during the 1976 Olympic Games in Montreal.

The concept of civil liberties can be taken in a larger context as well—whole sections of society can be disadvantaged, deprived of democratic rights by legislation and its enforcement.

This is an increasingly popular explanation of the October Crisis in 1970 in Quebec: regardless of whether the FLQ hoped, with its scattered, small and disorganized membership to overthrow the Canadian state, the federal government knew well its strength, and that Ottawa had relatively little to lose and much to gain by exploiting the situation. Respected Quebecers like Claude Ryan, Nick Auf-

der Maur, and René Levesque believe Trudeau used the kidnappings as an excuse to invoke the War Measures Act, to mop up nationalists and other activists, and to warn Quebec as a whole, deprived of its civil rights, that he would resort to force to quell separatism.

This theme re-emerges today, with an elected government set on political independence for Quebec: in a New Year's address with CTV on January 1, 1977, Trudeau said he would not hesitate to deploy the Canadian armed forces against any "illegal" attempt to split the country. Interestingly enough, there exists no "legal" method of withdrawing Quebec from Confederation under the present constitution. He also added he would never negotiate the secession of the provinces.

The evidence seems to back Trudeau up: between 1970 and 1977, military spending on "defence of Canada" soared up from 22 percent of its budget to 45 percent. Of Canada's 80,000 regular troops, only 13,000 are assigned to the defence of Europe and North America—the balance face "other enemies." In 1976, the Armed Forces elite Special Service unit was transferred from Edmonton to Petawawa, near Ontario's border with Quebec. It still has no official task.

One of the major purchases in Canada's recent rearmament program was for 350 "Mowags", all-terrain armoured vehicles adapted to street combat, crowd control and other internal security tasks. The Canadian Army has also revived flagging financial support for the 35,000-strong militia.

Much of this information comes from an article, "An army... but who's the enemy?", in the Quebec newsmagazine, *L'Actualité*.

The concept of an affront to collective civil liberties, through a combination of legislation and implied threats can be extended to another hefty chunk of society, organized labour.

Many illegal or at least questionable activities listed under "information-gathering operations" are directed against unions. But rights of labour to unionize and strike have also come under fire in the last decade.

In terms of legislation, the increasingly frequent use of injunctions and back-to-work laws constitutes a basic denial of an individual's right to withhold his or her labour, and the group's right to collective bargaining.

The same argument can be suggested for other forms of non-normative labour conflict: protracted battles to gain unionization, such as those at Commonwealth Plywood in Ste-Thérèse, Quebec, and at the many stations of the Quebec broadcasting network, Radio-Mutuel.

Labour leaders have been imprisoned for defending these rights—in May 1972, the heads of three public sector union centrals went to prison. This summer, four leaders of Montréal's transit workers' union faced jail terms for defying back-to-work agreements. And leaders of the Canadian Union of Postal Workers will soon come to trial for counselling their members to stay on picket lines after the Liberal government imposed a back-to-work settlement.

Police have been involved in other labour conflicts: aiding companies in breaking strikes illegally, reviving scenes from strikes like Quebec's bitter asbestos strike of 1949. Pierre Trudeau made his name in those days reporting on the tactics of Premier Maurice Duplessis and the Quebec Provincial Police.

Recent years have also introduced the use of security guards to intimidate pickets. The most infamous case saw four security guards at Robin Hood flour mills open fire on striking mill workers.

A mistake in all this, of course, would be to regard abuse of political liberties as the monopoly of the federal government and the RCMP. Quebec has its own questionable laws—Bill 51, for instance, which invokes "subversion" without anywhere defining the term. And Quebec has its own police force.

Even our own Jean Drapeau has his part to play: the Supreme Court of Canada recently upheld his 1969 ban on assemblies and demonstrations. Fortunately an attempt, last year, to censor poster in the city was vetoed by the Quebec national assembly.

The concept of civil liberties seems alien to authorities in Canada—even opposition parties victimized by the system, like the NDP, stopped asking questions in the Commons when they realized they were losing ground in the polls for attacking the RCMP.

Jean-Claude Leclerc, senior writer with *Le Devoir*, sums up the contradictions between Canada, the *Time* magazine myth, and Canada, the reality, in his introduction to the *Ligue des droits et libertés* book:

"The difference between a free and democratic society, and a tyrannical regime is this: the first permits opposition forces to develop, while the second cannot tolerate them."

march, for whatever cause, notices lots of cameras clicking on the sidewalks. Police photographers have been caught at their work a number of times, including at the organization meeting for the "McGill français" march of 1969, and a meeting of the Quebec Agricultural Producers Union in 1976.

6) Physical surveillance: Police have been caught at times trailing

Enslavement through ignorance:

Triviarchy on the Rise

by Peter Elsworth

Following a deadlock between management and unions, *The Times* of London, and its giant sister paper, *The London Sunday Times*, ceased publication last Friday. The cause of the deadlock centred upon the management's desire to introduce the computerized typesetting by editors with reporters working directly on video terminals that is now common in North America.

Although there is a good chance that both newspapers will republish, it is generally expected that the shutdown will be counted in months rather than days or weeks. This raises some interesting questions with regard to modern journalism.

As Gwynne Dyer pointed out in Saturday's *Gazette*, there are very few independent newspapers left in the world today. She defined independent newspapers as those which "still gather most of their own international news, rather than live off the pre-digested reports of the wire services (AP, UPI, Reuters, AFP) and the features distributed by the syndication services".

Many of these newspapers, she claimed, are, to varying degrees, in economic trouble, and the interesting question does not so much concern the particular plight of *The New York Times*, or *The Times* of London, or any other dozen or so newspapers, but rather the general plight of what are accepted as good newspapers as opposed to "moronic comic strips".

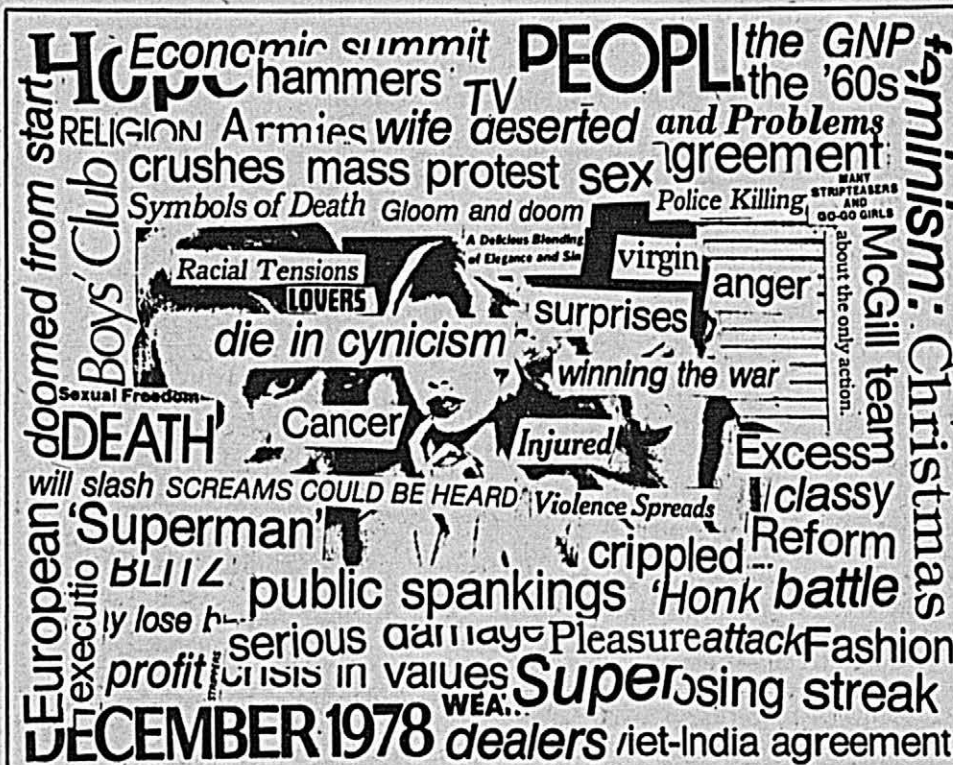
In an odd way, the very fact that one can legitimately divide newspapers into two classes, those that contain serious, considered and intelligent reporting, and those that contain no news at all, seems to validate Aristotle's division of men into masters and slaves.

Aristotle maintained that the masters were those who possessed the rational faculty of the soul, and the slaves were those who, lacking this faculty, were capable of becoming the property of others. Although the terms "master" and "slave" are controversial, and in this sense therefore useful, the basic distinction Aristotle makes may be metaphorically applied to the modern world.

Although in the Western World at least, the vast majority of people do not walk around shackled by steel to the will of a minority of masters, there can be no question that a great number of the decisions we make concerning our lives are controlled by something other than the 'rational faculty of our souls.' In other words, to what extent do the advertisers, playing upon our most immediate desires, control our lives?

The answer must be to a very great extent; there is no other way to explain the mass consumption of the absolute junk that is offered to us from every conceivable angle through every conceivable media form.

Such a point of view is not, to say the very least, a popular one today. The words "master" and "slave" raise controversial notions of natural superiority and inferiority, and it is necessary to be sensitive in applying Aristotle's



Newspapers which concentrate on sex and violence, such as the *Sun* of England and the *National Inquirer* of North America, both owned by the Australian Press baron Rupert Murdoch, are seen to be forcing 'good' independent papers to the wall.

argument to the twentieth century. All of us in the Western World are free to the extent that there exists a complex system of legal and political rights for our protection, and within that framework we are free to choose what kind of life we want to lead. Consequently, each one of us, it is claimed, has the freedom of self-conscious self-determination.

At the same time, many of us are persuaded ("enslaved") by the persuasive powers of the modern advertiser to fritter away much of our freedom in the pursuit of the unattainable; happiness through immediate and material gratification. That the degree to which differing strata of society are apparently capable of being enslaved in this fashion follows distressingly rigid socio-economic lines is well documented.

The fact that many people may be persuaded to eat junk food, and to buy junk "genuine imitation plastic" products is of limited concern. That they may be persuaded that the only things worth reading, and consequently talking about, concern man's capacity for aberration (the basic fodder of what is called 'yellow journalism') is of more serious concern.

Serious in the sense that those newspapers which concentrate on "tit plx on page 3" are not only the economically successful ones, but, it is being claimed, are proving so successful as to be putting the more serious kinds of newspapers out of business.

Aristotle argued that we demonstrate our characters through action. However, our characters are, to a very large extent, determined by what we know, and part of the process of acquiring knowledge involves an in-

terest in, and capacity to absorb, the facts of current events and intelligent opinion, and the ability to comment on them.

If we limit ourselves to merely reading a line or two underneath the photograph of some sensational, but relatively unimportant incident, instead of considering a detailed report of and observations upon those affairs that affect our lives, then we enslave ourselves to the direction of others. Enslave ourselves, in other words, to buy junk we do not need, and to think thoughts that are unstructured, undisciplined and all too open to the tyranny of ignorance. Without knowledge, we cannot hope to act with reason.

Whether or not it is true that independent news coverage is in danger of completely disappearing, it is impossible to say. The fact does remain that more and more of the information provided for public consumption is either sexual and/or violent trivia, or, passing for serious journalism, is actually prepackaged and bland.

This raises the serious concern that there are in modern industrial society vast numbers of people who are not only ignorant of much that goes on in the world, but who are wilfully so, and wilful ignorance is as pathetic a synonym for slavery as is possible to imagine.

One approach to this problem is to argue that people know what they want, and consequently should be offered just that. In short, to obey the marketplace laws of supply and demand.

Another approach is to argue that people know what they want, but are fundamentally lazy, and that it is the duty of the media to enlighten people's tastes by offering them not so much what they want, as what is determined

they 'should' want.

In journalism, these two approaches are known as the 'libertarian' theory and the 'social responsibility' theory respectively. In political philosophical terms, these two theories rest upon different conceptions of liberty.

The libertarian theory of liberty, negative liberty, consists in leaving the individual free to work out his or her own destiny. With regard to the press, the main idea is that 'the truth will out in the end'. The social responsibility theory of liberty, positive liberty, on the other hand, sees negative liberty as being essentially empty. People must not only be free 'from' external restraint, it is argued, but also free 'for' the achieving of certain aims. Again with regard to the press, the main idea is that it is not enough to be merely free 'from' restraint, but it must have the freedom implicit in technical facilities, financial strength and access to information 'for' the achievement of the goals defined by its ethical sense and society's needs.

It is generally accepted that the modern understanding of the freedom of the press contains both aspects of these two conceptions of liberty.

However, the problem being addressed here is the question of the right of the general public not to be exploited by a perverse definition of 'ethical sense and society's needs'. For although perverse journalism is generally understood to be of the 'yellow' variety aforementioned, another sense in which journalism could be considered as perverse would be when it becomes the tool, not of the money maker, but of the power elite.

For to entertain the implications arising from the fact that good newspapers are apparently losing economic ground to those that appeal to base tastes is to accept the possible fact that government might have to step in to provide those information services that the commercial press is unwilling or financially incapable of providing.

This raises all sorts of problems, because the freedom of the press is founded in the ideal of private enterprise, wherein freedom of expression is seen as the keystone of political liberty. In short, it is a small step from that acceptance, to some form of authoritarian, or totalitarian, theory of the press, the difference between the two being only in the degree to which the press is an effective instrument of government policy.

The problem is consequently a serious one. Some balance must be struck between the two theories of liberty in order that, on the one hand, ignorance is protected from the rapacious, and on the other hand, that the information offered to us does not become so protected as to become mere rationales for the activities of the power elite.

In either exclusive direction lies ignorance, and contrary to Orwell's *Newspeak*, ignorance is slavery. In the end the responsibility lies with us not to allow the seeds of reason to perish in the wilderness of our own indolence.

Strike hits sixth month: Star Fades Away

by Zev Robinson

Montreal has had to do with only one major English newspaper, the *Gazette*, since workers at the *Montreal Star* went on strike five months ago. With complex issues to be settled involving management and three unions, it seems that Montrealers will continue to have to do without what was once the most widely read English newspaper in the city.

On June 14, the 90 electricians, handlers, plumbers and plate makers of the Pressmen's Union went on strike to back demands which they say management was unwilling to negotiate. According to the handful of picketers outside the *Star* building, they had been without a contract for about a year before the strike began.

The 170 or so members of Montreal local 7 of the International Typographical Union (ITU) decided to respect the Pressmen's picket line, while at the same time negotiating a contract of their own.

The *Montreal Star* then locked out (or laid off, depending on who talks to) the journalists, photographers, and copyeditors, of the Montreal Newspaper Guild, which is also negotiating a contract. Their contract ended on June 15 and they were out of work by the end of the month.

In all, about a thousand unionized

and non-unionized workers are affected by the strike.

Because there are three unions with different contracts to settle and according to several strikers, management has been reluctant to bargain, at least up until the strike, progress in the sporadic on-off negotiations has been slow. Wages have not even been discussed so far.

Basically, all three unions are demanding parity with other newspapers. This includes a 4 day work week, job security and increased wages.

According to W.A. Goodson, the publisher of the *Star*, the "strikers want a much shorter work week with increased wages. This would take away the productivity necessary to run a profitable organization."

Job security is especially important to the typographical workers who are afraid that automation will take away their jobs. According to one striker the *Star* "could drop half of its staff within a few years."

Goodson denied that automation and

Susan Jarolim

New York City has drained the Guild funds. The union is now giving its members IOUs ranging from 70 to 90 dollars a week until the money arrives from its international affiliate. Because

members of the Guild were laid off, they are unable to collect unemployment insurance.

Journalists and photographers have also been able to find some free-lance work, and a few claim to be doing better than when they were working for the *Star*.

Hardest hit is the ITU. Its members were unable to collect unemployment insurance because they were not laid off but rather decided not to cross the Pressmen's picket line. Nor do they have a good strike fund to back them up. However, the government has recently ruled that the typographers are now able to collect U.I. checks. There are now only a few formalities to clear up.

The *Gazette* has picked up many of the *Star*'s customers. The quality of the newspaper has improved in the last five months. Various sections have expanded and now include items that were once found only in its rival.

However, the *Gazette*, with disproportionate amounts of human interest stories, still does not equal the *Star* in quality or quantity of serious articles.

The *Gazette* has had to take on the responsibility of both English language newspapers and it is questionable whether it has adequately fulfilled its role. Indeed it is arguable whether any paper can when it has a monopoly on supplying information to the many anglophones who do not read the French press.

Fortunately, Montrealers do have the option of turning to the francophone press for alternative news sources.

With *Star* negotiations going slowly, the strike is not expected to end before the new year and may well run on until spring. In that case, those who want more insight than the *Gazette* can give will have to read *La Presse* or *Le Devoir* and the *Sunday Express*!



technology has anything to do with the strike; "we have not asked to lay off one person due to automation."

F.P. Publications, which now owns the *Star*, has had labour troubles in several of the newspapers they own across Canada.

The unions maintain that solidarity is good, "better now than when we were on the job," according to one picketer.

The Pressmen's Union has a good strike fund and occasionally sends its members to work on other newspapers, both English and French.

However, the newspaper strike in

Rehabilitation:

Alternatives: Montreal copes with 'snow'

Alternatives is a drug rehabilitation program funded by the Quebec government Department of Social Affairs on a budget of \$500,000 a year. The program employs nine therapists and treats 54 clients a year. In a four-year survey conducted by the National Scientific Research Institute, a 60% success rate was found among their clients.

by Gigi Rosenberg

There is no sign at the door of Alternatives, located at 1516 Pine Avenue West.

The floors are newly sanded, the waiting room is well furnished, and the walls are decorated with large modern paintings and mounted fabrics. The atmosphere is homey; every so often a passerby will stop a moment to give a curious smile.

Alternatives is one of the three main non-institutional drug rehabilitation centres serving the Montreal community. It attempts to deal with the psychological as well as social factors of drug detoxification.

We began our research at Alternatives with the public relations director, Danielle Graton.

"We will only work with people who want to stop," says Graton, who began her discussion of Alternatives with a philosophy of the program. Her office is furnished with furry rugs and a large plush couch lines one wall.

"The person must be in charge. They must make the first step," adds Graton. The most important point in the philosophy of the Alternatives program is that the client (as he is referred to) must initiate his treatment.

Right after the client's first phone call is made, an appointment is set for no later than 48 hours. A series of steps labelled as pre-admission procedures then follow where the client must, through self-evaluation and help from the group of therapists, decide if the program is really cut out for him/her.

This period of pre-admission takes anywhere from two to four weeks or longer, depending on the initiative of the prospective client. Alternatives evaluates the client in terms of the resources that the program has to offer. They may choose to refer him/her elsewhere if the person is severely psychotic.

In commenting on the pre-admission process, Graton adds, "Many come to one appointment and never show up again. We won't make the steps for them. They make it happen."

If the prospective client does have the initiative to come back after the initial appointment, there are a series of therapeutic meetings where the team evaluates the needs of the client and begins a careful matching of the client and a therapist. Many types of therapy are practiced at Alternatives and each therapist has his/her own self-proclaimed specialty. Among the techniques that Graton mentioned were: Gestalt, Biofeedback and Dream Analysis. "All our therapists have BAs," says Graton, "...and many have their masters."

The client does not have to stop taking drugs immediately, but must fill out cards indicating how much he takes each day. This enables the client to become aware of his/her problem and begin the long process of finding out what triggers his drug urge. "Once the client realizes how much they take, and

can accept this, they automatically cut down," says Graton.

Every client is examined by a doctor who determines which clients will be physically able to handle the "cold turkey" method.

The Alternatives program includes residency group therapy sessions, and twice weekly follow-up sessions with the therapists. These two-week visits are slowly reduced after 3-4 months, depending of the adjustment of the client.

History of the program

Alternatives was started in the early 1970s. It was run by nonprofessionals and was funded by the federal government as a pilot project. The main function of Alternatives at that time was as a Drug Aid Clinic to offer support and counselling to people who had overdosed or who were on bad trips.

The need for such a centre was evident by the overflow of people who sought help. After one year, the program had no choice but to seek professional workers and organize a more expansive program.

In 1976, Alternatives was recognized by the provincial government.

Because the advertising for Alternatives is practically non-existent, we questioned Graton as to why there was no sign on the front door. "Many doctors know about us," was her response, "and also the small drug community." According to director Jean the waiting list is so long that Alternatives has no need to advertise and could not even begin to consider any more patients than they already have.

"We're overloaded," says Jean. "We can't possibly deal with the demand." Recently, the waiting time for a first appointment has gone from 48 hours to three weeks. Some prospective clients are rejected immediately.

Although Alternatives is overloaded with people, Jean says, "I don't see us growing much bigger." Jean enjoys working on a small scale. He feels it allows the therapists in the program to feel like they are "one team." On a bigger scale, Jean feels that clients would get "lost in the shuffle."

Alternatives does have plans to open up another centre, though, as a residential program with what Jean has called "crisis beds." This program would have to function on a different scale, and would accommodate at least 20 to 25 staff members. This type of program would serve clients who needed a semi-residential environment and longer transition period.

Jean is a graduate of the Université de Montréal's law program. For his BA, he studied honours political science and history. Jean's first exposure to psychology was in college where he took a few courses. He has lived overseas for several years and although he has had no formal psychological training, he has worked with drug abusers elsewhere and "I have studied in Asia," he adds.

Jean joined the Alternatives program four years ago and has been employed there, longer than anyone else. The

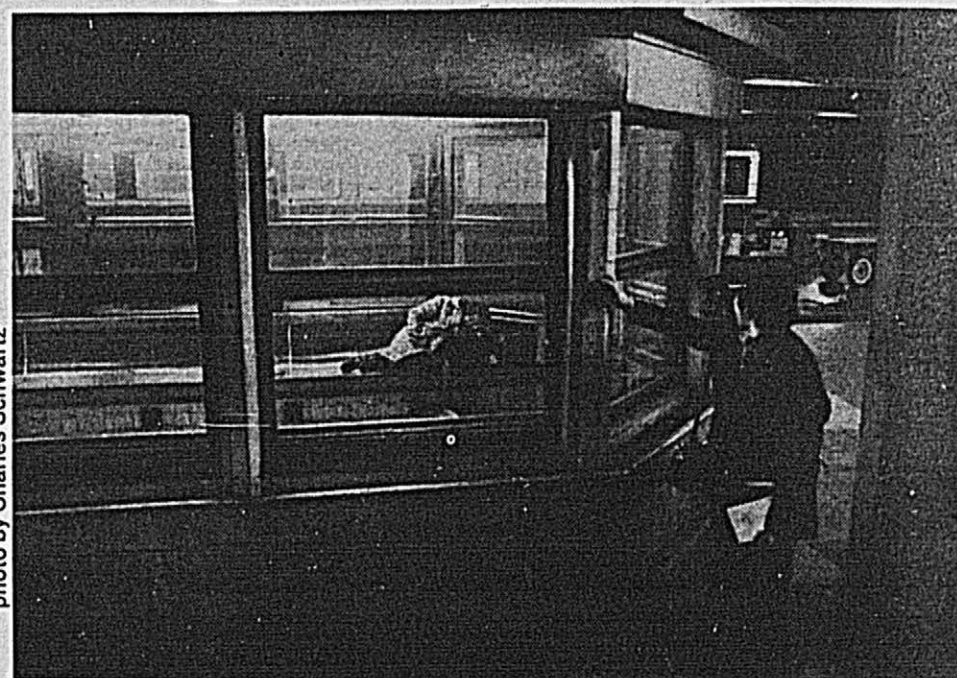


photo by Charles Schwartz

maximum duration of employment for other therapists is 2 1/2 years and there is a high turnover rate for volunteers.

The contract

Up until about six months ago, part of the program that the client was involved in included the signing of a contract. On signing the contract, the client had to make some kind of deposit. Graton stressed the fact that the deposit did not have to be a monetary one. The only stipulation was that the deposit be of great value to the individual. "Perhaps your record albums, a picture of your mother, a nice drawing... any personal items," says Graton.

This named item would have to be given up to the Alternatives house at the first drug intake of the client. The lost deposit is then sold out of the house and used to buy items that would serve as what Graton has labeled "positive reinforcements" for the client.

Periodic checks are carried out on the client's urine, to determine adherence to the contract. Although they use spot checks, Graton stresses that there is a great deal of "trust in the program."

Six months ago, the Quebec government said that Alternatives must stop using this contract method.

Jean described the contract as a "clarification tool." It helps "some materialistic people" or those with

Volunteers

Volunteers play a crucial role in the successful and complete rehabilitation of the client and in the functioning of the Alternatives program. During the two-week residency, the volunteer is needed to join the client in his/her daily schedule.

The volunteer is asked to play the role of friend as well as advisor and volunteers are encouraged to involve the client in their outside social activities.

The volunteer becomes especially important when the client ends his residential phase and must re-enter the community. Often, the volunteer is the only friend that the client has who is not a drug user. The volunteer acts as a "replacement friend" and helps the client to rebuild a new life.

What is drug abuse?

by Charles Schwartz

Is drug abuse a criminal act, a disease or simply a 'habit'? According to the philosophy at Alternatives, drug abuse is not an illness, but a habit that can become an illness if it gets out of hand.

According to our laws, drug abuse is a criminal offence if it involves illicitly obtained drugs. It is not a crime, however, to be addicted to the drugs prescribed by a physician.

According to Sophie Bouckiewicz, a therapist at Alternatives, drug abuse is "turning to drugs to satisfy needs that are not being met in everyday living."

Another therapist, Helene, sees drug abuse as an act of excessiveness, analogous to compulsive eating, for example.

Who are the drug dependents? At Alternatives, the clients fall into three categories. The first group is teens, usually with family problems. They have drug dependencies that are not as escalated as other groups, but which may interfere with their future development and important relationships.

The second group of users is in the 20 to 40 range. They have longer-term abuse problems. Because many have a history of criminal affiliation, they have greater difficulty in adjusting to the norms of society.

The third group is women, mostly over forty, married, with children. Their addiction was started by a drug prescribed by a physician, usually barbiturates. In this case, Helene blames the "obedience" reasoning that the doctor knows more about the women's health than she herself.

Some other qualities of users are described as: seeking short-term pleasure, being low in self-esteem, and being frequently depressed. Users are often emotional loners using drugs to repress the emotional or even the sexual needs. Often their reasons for taking the drugs are reinforced by their peer-group, a milieu that makes minimal demands and does not require genuine emotional commitment.

"It's my religion, heroin is my God."

Caroline and Anne are both students, continued on page 15

Proposition 13: The New Order?

by Harold Koblin

One of the more consistent patterns in modern history has been the trend for ideologies to shift towards the right in times of economic recession. In California, the recent passage of Proposition 13 and its eventual implications for social services would seem to bear out this contention. Last summer, for example, county school boards in Los Angeles were forced to curtail their summer school, bussing and remedial help programs because of their immense shortage of funds. In California, the state of education has returned to an ideological status similar to that which it enjoyed in the fifties when conservative policies were dominant.

The relative rise in the dominance of the conservative ideology in the United States is manifested in the new government policies being formulated by President Carter, and California Governor Jerry Brown, so-called liberals who were elected on the basis of their essentially reform platforms. In the last two years, the rights of the economically disadvantaged to receive free abortions, quality health care, and daycare has been drastically reduced as a result of the rightwing's newly found strength.

One of the more disturbing tendencies of the rightwing shift in North American politics has been its effect on the social welfare of racial minorities. Proposition 13 does not simply reflect an ideological shift; it reflects, as well, the dogged determination of America's white middle class to look out for number one: never mind what happens to those "poor, lazy and apathetic" minority groups.

By voting in favor of Proposition 13, Californians have, in effect, managed to negate many of the hard-earned improvements in social welfare won during the sixties.

The philosophical roots of the new right lie, to a certain extent, in the philosophies and socio-economic perceptions of such academic luminaries as Arthur Jensen and Richard Herrnstein. Herrnstein's position states, basically, that the root cause of poverty is not inequality in opportunities, but rather, that poverty, and socio-economic differences, are caused by innate differences in intelligence between different social classes. He claims, for example, "that a cautious conclusion, based on a survey of the scientific literature, is that the upper class scores about thirty IQ points above the lower class." As well, he attributes differences in social and job status to innate differences in inherited intelligence.

In addition, Arthur Jensen has claimed that blacks do poorly in school, and therefore tend to occupy the lower stratae is due to their possession of generally lower IQ scores.

He claims, "When you control samples of white and black population for social class differences, you still have major differences in IQ between them—from 15 points on the average to 11 points over the various social

classes... It is more likely—though speculative, of course—that Negroes brought here as slaves, were selected for docility and strength rather than mental ability, and that through selective mating the mental qualities never had a

chance to flourish."

Not surprisingly, the work of these two individuals has received widespread acclaim from the conservative community. A congressman put all 123 pages of Jensen's con-

troversial article, "How Much Can We Boost IQ and Scholastic Achievement" into the Congressional Record; as well, segregationist groups have taken to citing the article in court as evidence of the legitimacy of their cause. Herrnstein has had his articles featured in *The Atlantic Monthly*, which, curiously enough, refused to allow psycholinguist Noam Chomsky the right to print a rebuttal.

Given the immense amount of publicity that they have received, one could reasonably expect that their work would embody a substantial amount of accuracy. Unfortunately, this has not proven to be the case.

On the surface, the conservative ideology would appear to do a very good job of explaining why the poor, and specifically blacks, do so badly in our social system. Unfortunately, the logic used to derive its basic premise is faulty; as well, the validity of the data that Herrnstein and Jensen used in the formulation of their theories is questionable.

The problem with Herrnstein's argument, and with the conservative ideology in general, is that it almost completely ignores the principles of causality. For example, Herrnstein goes to great lengths to prove that one's social class is directly determined by one's income, which in turn is a direct function of one's occupation and intelligence. Herrnstein's theory assumes that the driving force behind all human achievement is potential for monetary gain, a concept that he attempts to prove by claiming that "suppose bakers and lumberjacks got the top social approval, while engineers, lawyers and business executives got the bottom. Soon thereafter, the scale of IQs would also invert, with the competition for the newly desirable jobs now including the people with the highest IQs."

The fact of the matter is that people are not motivated to work solely by opportunity for monetary gain, but rather by a combination of working conditions and social prestige. The average plumber, for example, earns a salary that is a good deal higher than that earned by many professors. This monetary fact of life does not seem to have dissuaded many of our brightest minds from assuming a life of academic research over a career of unclogging the pipes in the Arts building. Most people, when they have a choice, choose their lifetime occupations on the basis of potential self-fulfillment, and not simply on the potential for monetary reward.

Herrnstein's correlation between intelligence and monetary status is therefore somewhat suspect. This causal gap, however, is not the only fault in the meritocracy argument. Among other things, Herrnstein left out the industrialist class in his theory on the role of intelligence in the determination of social class. It may very well be true that doctors, lawyers, and professors are more intelligent than the general population, but what about the sons and daughters of the capitalist class, who gained wealth not through intelligence but rather, through inheritance?

Interestingly enough, many of the shortcomings in Herrnstein's argument stem from the fact that he uses much of Jensen's data to prove the existence of

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Deutsch affair:**The perils of foiled Bolshevik plots**

by Andrew Porter

A chronology of the events involved in the promotion of Professor Antal Deutsch to full professor is the most effective and efficient method to report objectively on what is possibly one of the worst scandals in McGill's history.

The precedents set in promoting Deutsch could have an effect on McGill's viability as an academic community.

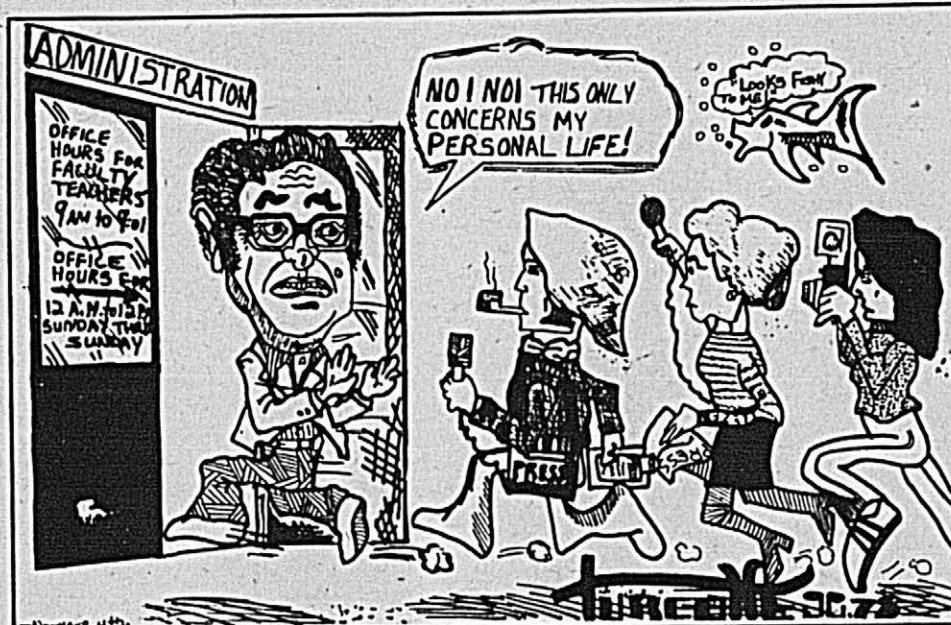
The scandal involves the abuse of power, which was necessary for the administration to complete a series of political payoffs.

On January 16th, 1978, Antal Deutsch expressed in a confidential letter to the then-Chairperson of the Economics Department, Professor Asimakopoulou, his desire to be promoted to the rank of full professor. In the letter, Deutsch wrote: "I request that you Professor Asimakopoulou and Professor Weldon, to assure elementary fairness, natural justice or due process if you prefer, recuse yourselves from the ambit of any committee dealing with my future."

A day later, the Chairperson of the Promotions and Tenure Committee (P&T) confirmed his receipt of the confidential letter and briefly noted the procedures involved in acquiring full professorship. The candidate for professor was offered a meeting to discuss past experiences and prospects for promotion by the Chairperson.

On January 18th, Deutsch reiterated his request for a fair hearing. The economics professor also made the fatal error of quoting his confidential letter in a non-confidential letter. Later on, this compromised the effectiveness of a Committee on the Disclosure of Information.

A week passed and Professor Deutsch took his case to Dean Vogel of the Faculty of Arts. He asked the Dean



"it is just a sign of the door... anyways the issue does not affect students."

- Antal Deutsch - the candidate

to take steps "as are appropriate to the situation".

On the same day, the Promotions and Tenure Committee Chairperson again informed the candidate of established promotion procedures. He pointed out that meetings would be held shortly on cases of promotion.

On the 27th of January, in a letter to the Dean of Arts, Deutsch argued the P&T Chairperson invited him to participate in another procedure, one that does not meet his requirements.

On the 14th of February, a letter from Asimakopoulou reiterated that in compliance with set procedures, the appropriate committee was ready to meet with the candidate. The letter noted that five out of six members of committee voted for the application of normal procedures for Deutsch's promotion.

Acting Chairperson of the P&T Committee, Professor Weldon sent a letter on May 29th to Principal Bell, Dean Vogel and Vice-principal Pedersen

asking if the course of events would allow the release of defamatory letters written by Deutsch. VP Pedersen replied that a confidential letter requires the approval of the author if it is to be released.

Members of McGill's Senate were clearly misled on the whole issue at a meeting on May 26th, 1978 by members of McGill's administration. After considerable debate animated mostly by members of the administration, a statutory selection committee was set up by the Senate to review the Deutsch promotion. The senate approved the motion creating the committee after a summary of the discussion was articulated by Senate member D'Ombain, an Engineering professor who died last month. The professor concluded that the Economics Committee on Promotion and Tenure had refused to consider Deutsch for promotion. The professor later wrote a statement confirming this.

D'Ombain's erroneous conclusion was accepted by members of Senate even though McGill's top administrators knew it was totally false.

In an attempt to clarify the misconceptions Senate members had gained, the Economics chairperson circulated a file of correspondence excluding any confidential documents relating to the affair. Later, on June 22nd, an 'advisor' to Professor Deutsch, Biochemistry Professor Rubenstein, condemned the actions of Asimakopoulou and called the circulation of the documents "an invasion of privacy, unethical and an act of gross injustice to the Faculty member involved". This became the first step in a long crusade by Rubenstein to censor all information relating to the illegitimate procedures. He later succeeded when the Committee on the

L'édition française a été réalisée cette session avec la collaboration de tous les étudiants qui ont donné leur temps et leurs idées pour créer une présence francophone à McGill.

responsable: Marie Poirier

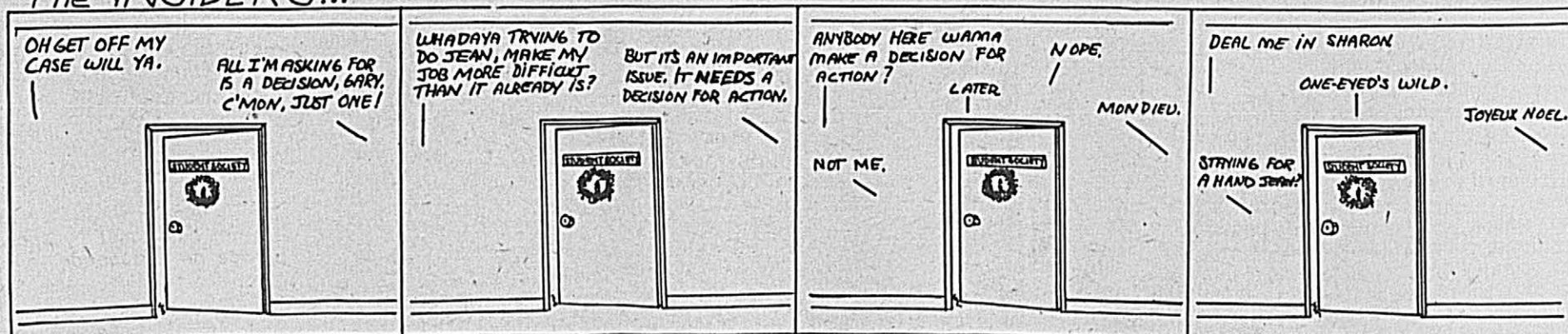
collaborateurs: Max Adrien, Dominique Arel, Alain Bellemare, Ann Brocklehurst, Lucie Chevalier, Serge Deneault, Ivan Doroschuk, Norman Ethier, Denis Gascon, Pierre Jurtschyschyn, Anna Kilambi, Christian Laferrière, Marie Lalonde, Henri-Paul Normandin, Andrew Porter, Marie Claude Saint-Laurent, Pierre Shanks, Gerry Turcotte, David Winch.

L'édition française ne sera pas publiée en janvier mais elle recommencera le mardi 6 février prochain avec un nouveau rédacteur, Henri-Paul Normandin. Le Daily lui souhaite le succès dans sa nouvelle entreprise.

The McGill Daily
Edition française hebdomadaire

The INSIDERS...

by Stuart Logie



Disclosure of Information accepted a motion from Senate to investigate.

"If I had my way, Professor Deutsch and the Economics Department would get together and agree on a procedure."

- Principal Bell

Letters poured in to the Principal's office and among them was a letter from Professor Eric Kierans, requesting that the Principal arrange for Kierans' appearance in the Senate. Kierans concluded the Principal had accepted 'apriori' that the department was incapable of giving Professor Deutsch a hearing. It was seen as an attack on the integrity of a member of the Economics committee.

The setup of the final step in the promotion process — the statutory selection committee composed of the Principal, the Vice-principals and others — lent a lot of support to the former cabinet minister's contentions.

On August 14th, 1978, the chairperson of the Economics Department resigned leaving the controversy in the hands of Economics Professor Frankman. His reasons were obvious.

On August 30th, yet another committee became implicated in the morass of controversy. The steering committee, composed mainly of top administrators, commissioned Professor John Durnford of the Faculty of Law to investigate. The whole issue then became a legal battle, with the administration's lawyer now caught up in the deliberations. The Durnford report concluded that

Asimakopoulos should have invited Deutsch to make a representation on his allegations that the two members of the P&T committee were biased because they were hostile. The report termed the Chairperson's actions "an honest error of judgement". Professors Asimakopoulos and Weldon refused to take part in the Durnford Report since it was just carrying the issue further and further away from the normal procedures.

"When professors on sabbaticals get involved, it is an assurance that something is really wrong..."

- Economics Department Member

On September 29th, Senate held a confidential session to discuss the Deutsch case and Deutsch urged Senate to "help the members of the department with their hangups." His advisor, Rubenstein, made an important distinction, saying, "It's a case of rumpled feathers".

A motion by Deutsch's mouthpiece impressed upon the Economics committee that they had to make a decision on Deutsch's promotion by October 16th. The Economics committee later held a meeting to decide what type of recommendation should be made to the later stages of the promotion process, although the other committees had already appeared to have made up their mind.

A second letter was sent to the Principal on October 25th by Eric Kierans. His last letter went unanswered, or at least no arrangement was

made for Professor Kierans to provide a different perspective to Senate members.

The letter summarized the behaviour of the actors in McGill's administration. It paraphrased a section from the first confidential letter written by Deutsch which also appeared in non-confidential letters. The letter somehow got wide circulation.

At a November 1st meeting of Senate, a motion presented by Senator Rubenstein paved the way for new tactics in the effort to cover-up the administration's unjustifiable actions. Administrators and members on Deutsch's "side" began to fear the possibility of the June Senate meeting's misleadings being uncovered. A rash of position papers and memos issued by Economics Department members were then widely discussed by both students and professors.

The Rubenstein motion was passed and the committee on Disclosure of Information was charged with the duty of analyzing and reporting on a Senate 'directive'.

The highlight of the motion was that all files and correspondence concerning individual members of faculties were to be considered unavailable for distribution.

"...he is an idiot running around trying Bolshevik plots..."

- McGill Professor

On November 15th, the Committee on the Disclosure of Information reported to Senate. Its conclusion branded the 'release' of information by three professors in the Economics Depart-

ment as "a breach of confidence and is wholly unacceptable".

The disclosure committee report was well-researched and documented. However, it did not clearly note the fact that no confidential letters had been quoted directly. All paraphrasing done by authors of letters on the subject could have been lifted from Deutsch's non-confidential letters.

As a result the body of the report had a major flaw. The Senate, after a motion originated by Rubenstein, decided to adopt the report in its entirety. Senate then concluded that only the report's conclusion should be endorsed and sent to out governors, senators and concerned parties. The conclusion is now what Senate considers the 'bible of the affair'. All other documents were asked to be destroyed.

"...I am just a bloodied body among all this mess..."

- Professor Deutsch

Despite the growing criticism of the irregular and illegitimate procedures used in his appointment, Professor Deutsch obtained full professorship according to a December 4th announcement made by Department Chairperson Frankman.

At a meeting of the Department of Economics held on Tuesday, the Chairperson confirmed the fact that procedures in the Deutsch case were 'irregular'. Responding to a series of questions posed by members of the Department, Frankman replied yes to questions that the procedures could have been totally irregular, and without precedent.

Heroin...

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under twenty. These young women met in the city and are both originally from the Caribbean; they have been in the city for several years. They started injecting heroin about one year ago. Caroline is a striking beauty—tall with green eyes, blond hair and a dark complexion. Ann is smaller, physically agile, with sandy hair and green eyes. When they are not high, their pupils contract into tiny pinpoints. This interview was made just after they had shot up.

Daily: Why do you put that into yourself?

Caroline: Have you ever tried it?

Daily: No.

Caroline: Well then, all I can say is it's the best thing in my life.

Daily: But is it real or an escape?

Anne: Oh Jesus!

Caroline: Oh, it's real... and it's the only good thing in this city. There's nothing else here. It's dead.

Daily: But it's a trap.

Anne: Oh come on, man.

Daily: Where do you get the money?

Anne: Somebody gives it to us.

Caroline: And we steal from the supermarket. Oh wow.

She starts to nod.

...

John and Mary have just come back from a year in Pakistan, where they have been going every 2 years. They sell jewelry. John has been using heroin for fourteen years; Mary for six. John is in his mid-forties, looks physically fit and is balding. He is Italian from Milano, but speaks English very well. Mary is in her late twenties and has a worried and compassionate look on her face. She is slightly overweight and has dark circles under her eyes. Originally Irish, she speaks fluent Italian. One could never

guess they use heroin... until they get high. When high, John sits forward and talks agitatedly. Mary seems to lay back and agree.

Daily: Why do you shoot up?

John: It's my religion, heroin is my God.

Daily: Oh come on.

John: No. What do you mean man? To some people it's Jesus Christ, to some it's money or power. Smack is all that to me. Why shouldn't I practise my religion? It's the most important thing in my life.

Daily: More important than your love for Mary?

John: Cut this shit man. Come on. I've taken the same dosage for 14 years. I periodically decrease the dosage myself and bring myself back to it. I'm as healthy as someone 15 years younger.

Daily: But does it let you develop emotionally? Do you think this is the best thing to do with one's life?

John: OK, man, enough. You can't understand. You're a brick wall.

...

Walter is twenty-three. He has dark blond hair, and light brown eyes. He had been using heroin for two years, but had stopped for six months with the help of his girlfriend. During this time, he lived out in the country, in a house near an old water mill with his girlfriend and his dog. He worked supplying people with firewood and was very strong and rugged looking.

After his girlfriend left him for his best friend, he went back to the only other home he knew—the junkies on the streets who hung out at a certain cafe.

Daily: Walter, why don't you go back to the country, tell her what you really think of her and what she did?

Walter: It's gone. I don't live there anymore. I'm back in the city.

Daily: OK, you've seen both ways of life. You've seen the shit in both. But can't you let it make you stronger instead of breaking you?

Walter: (crying) Oh shit, man, you're right, I know you're right. (Then clearly) But I've just got to make this one deal, because I haven't got any more money. How can I do anything?

...

Addict: Slave to the drug or to the system?

Often, organized crime and pharmaceutical companies play an important role in the creation of drug dependency in our society. The illegal drug market provides substantial tax-free income for organized crime.

The non-user pays for drug addiction by being the direct object of crime. The drug market uses taxpayers' money for the police work, court time, jailing facilities and treatment centres.

As is often the case with expensive illicit drugs, such as heroin, the user is also dealing. If a particular user-dealer is eliminated from the sequence, there is always someone to take his place. The arrest of the small-time dealers does not affect the larger market.

As long as there are drug addicts, there will be a demand for drugs. Organized crime controls the supply. The pressure by the law on the market, keeps the price of the drug high. As the drug gets more expensive, more crimes are committed.

The damage of giving such a great economic lever to organized crime does not need to be stressed. We know organized crime can influence our own representatives, politicians and the police. They can thereby undermine the social and economic development of our society.

Significantly and tragically, phar-

maceutical companies are in the business for profit. These companies spend millions of dollars sending salesmen and representatives to medical schools and doctors. Doctors are taught to prescribe drugs for certain types of symptoms and patients. Compounded with this fact is the institution of specialization, where a doctor will address himself to those problems that are outside his particular specialty. The personality or social situation of the patient is often not considered in the diagnosis of the symptom.

What is involved in the process of getting someone to stop taking drugs?

Sophie Bouckiewicz cites behavioral substitution as an important step in the process. This involves structuring a user's time differently, so he or she can explore his or her own reasons for taking drugs. In this way the 'user' sees his choices inside and outside the drug world. This usually involves compromises and sacrifices both in the work sphere and in personal relationships.

As many hard-drug users are involved in crime, they have difficulty adapting to the norms of society as society has difficulty re-accepting them. The preparation for this re-entry takes time and devotion on the part of the user.

Our society has become more technologically advanced and thus, more urbanized. The urban environment is more alienating than the rural environment. For those individuals whose needs are not being met by society, drugs provide an occupation, a role definition, a social group and a relief from alienation.

Incorporation of the individual into society must include an examination of the causes that prompted the drug user to withdraw in the first place.

The Golden years not treasured by old

by Kathy Salamon

Juliette Monteau is 83 years old, and she hasn't been out of her house in seven years. Her only living relative is a cousin ten years her senior.

I am told over the phone to ring the bell three times and she will let me in, but I will have to wait a while because it takes a long time for her to get to the door.

I wait outside the door as she unlocks what must be four different kinds of locks. She is bent over and walks slowly with a cane.

Her five-room apartment is cluttered with a lifetime collection of odds and ends—everything from the shoes she wore as a nightclub pianist 50 years ago to her great-grandfather's knife, used when he fought in Napoleon's army.

She played the piano at clubs for 42 years, starting at the Chateau Frontenac in 1919. Her walls are covered with memories—old reviews and autographed photographs.

She pointed herself out in the photographs. She was a pretty woman who wore a beret as her stage trademark.

"I was the best pianist in town," she said. "The minute I got into the hall, everybody would shut up. I was the goddess."

She still has an organ in her home, and she plays when she has company. For me she played a medley of tunes from memory—some of it was familiar, but most of it was not.

She wants to sell her organ now; she needs the money.

Her only income is a monthly government pension of \$270. Her rent is \$240. She has had to sell some of her furniture to make ends meet.

Monteau is only one of the thousands of senior citizens in Montreal. Although many lead independent and productive lives, at least 60% of the elderly are not mobile, and everyday tasks, such as cooking, cleaning, and shopping have been made difficult by advancing age. Many have health problems such as heart trouble, high blood pressure, and other ailments.

Many are totally dependent on the \$3240 senior citizen pension they get from the government, far below the poverty level. Furthermore, some have been forced to move away from their homes and familiar surroundings because of building demolition.

Elizabeth Cran coordinates the Yellow Door elderly home-care project in which volunteers visit about 150 senior citizens who have limited mobility.

The volunteers do shopping, friendly visiting, accompany clients to clinics, and help them with housing and pension problems. "The biggest problem is loneliness," said Cran, "especially during the holiday season when they have no one to even talk to. Most feel bored and useless."

Fear is another big problem for the elderly. "They live in a contradiction of fear of death on one hand and on the other wishing they could die but not being able to."

"Lack of money is the elderly's biggest restriction," said Cran. "There is usually enough from the pension for rent and food, but there is not enough money for emergencies. Some can't afford to have a phone, which is a necessity for someone shut-in."

"I need a new set of teeth and new

glasses," said Rita Dubrow, 72, "but I can't afford it. I have just enough to pay for rent and food."

Dubrow lives in a 2 1/2 behind a beauty salon with her two cats. She must share her bathroom and her kitchenette.

Dubrow has been very strongly anti-Parti Quebecois ever since they took away her taxi tokens to go to the hospital. "I have a lot of trouble getting on the buses and I must go to the hospital every week." The PQ also penalizes the anglophone elderly by sending out all information in French only.

"They (the government) may give us a \$20 raise in January," said Dubrow, "but food and rent goes up and we're worse off than when we started. Do you think Levesque would live on that much a month?"

Dubrow has no living relatives, but unlike Monteau, Dubrow is able to get out of the house now and then. "I don't feel 72. I have young ideas. I have a friend who takes me to the discos sometimes. My god," she exclaims, "the music is so loud, but after you're there for half an hour you get used to it. I say I was born too soon."

Bill of Rights....

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plates a parliament working under the influence of public opinion and public discussion." The debate is only partially held in public. The most decisive debate on any legislation is held in private.

The second condition is suffering continual erosion. Scott reasons, "We have enormously expanded the administrative authority of the state... and this means we have delegated state authority to thousands of officials". Growth of government services and regulatory agencies has been exponential. Each government official has the power to restrict individual citizen activities or to withhold services. They are not elected but hired. Their exercise of authority is at best arbitrary and at worst despotic. The assumption of bureaucratic restraint is questionable.

The third assumption of a strong tradition of personal freedoms existing has been widely debated recently. The revelations of RCMP wrongdoing has brought, by and large, support for the beleaguered Mounties rather than condemnation of their activities; certainly not the reaction expected from a population vigilantly guarding their personal rights and freedoms.

"Canadian political realities are currently being given the most comprehensive reassessment rendered in a long time. We are headed for change. The direction of the change is not at question here. It is the fate of individuals caught up in the process that must be questioned."

"The great value of constitutional guarantees," writes Scott, "is that the courts can use them to check tides of opinion that can easily produce statutory infringements of our freedoms."

A political polarization would leave many individuals out in the cold. Tides of opinion concerning Quebec's and



"I also like to talk to my cats," she added. "They're great company. I know I have to live for my cats."

Anne Guallette, 73, is also able to go out, but she does so with caution. "You try to cross the street and all the cars just run over you."

Guallette grew up in Montreal and has lived for 24 years in the McGill ghetto. "I can tell you the story around here," she

said. "I lived in a lovely building for 16 years and they tore it down to build that La Cité. It nearly broke my heart. I never put my foot in there once."

Guallette keeps busy by doing volunteer work, but she also has no relatives and says she is lonely. "In French they call being old, 'l'age d'or', but that is wrong. What is so golden about it?"

Canada's futures are sweeping across the country. Will the rights of individuals to freely express their ideas be respected in the uncertain future? What guarantees have we? Will provinces claim social policy priorities while stifling dissent? Maybe the time for entrenching the bill of rights in the constitution has passed.

Maybe we have waited too long. Maybe Trudeau was trying to tell us something.

The New Right....

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a hereditary meritocracy. Jensen claims that the heritability estimate of intelligence at 0.80, meaning that 80% of the variance in IQs in the general population (here Caucasian Europeans and North Americans) is attributable to genetic factors, with the remaining 20% being attributed to environmental differences. From this he concludes that there is no use in trying to remove differences in IQ through education since the difference arises chiefly from genetic causes. He therefore advocates the adoption of a pluralistic education system in which programs would be established to capitalize on those skills for which those with low IQs are socially adapted.

There are considerable inadequacies in Jensen's assumption on the validity of heritability estimates. Intelligence, as measured by IQ tests, does show a substantial heritability in European and North American Caucasian populations. By applying this figure to American blacks, Jensen makes two errors.

Firstly, heritability estimated for one specific race cannot legitimately be used to predict heritability for another race. As well, even if it could be established that there was a high instance of heritability among blacks, it would not necessarily hold that such a

figure would be applicable towards blacks in any social environment. To conclude from a high heritability estimate for intelligence among blacks that scholastic achievement of blacks cannot be raised, is a misuse of the heritability estimate, and reflects the height of intellectual inadequacy.

A problem shared by both Herrnstein and Jensen is their slavish devotion to the IQ test, which they claim is the ultimate means of estimating intelligence. It is highly unlikely, however, that IQ tests measure intelligence to the exclusion of environmental factors. In fact, IQ scores tend to reflect differences in the degree by which individuals have assimilated dominant cultural values.

Also ignored by the conservative position is the fact that the quality of education received by poor blacks in the United States is frighteningly low. In an article in the Harvard Educational Review, Ray Rist observed a group of students from kindergarten to second grade and concluded that how teachers group children and then teach or ignore them depends on the outward manifestations of their social-class position. Rist's sample kindergarten teacher grouped her students on the fifth day of class, and then proceed to deal with the groups in a highly differential manner.

The arguments of Herrnstein and Jensen can therefore be described as holding as much water as a well-designed sieve. Unfortunately, their ideologies have been embraced by the "new right" with an almost religious fervor. Jensen's proposition, that it is a waste of money to try to raise the intelligence of black children, is similar in approach, if not in policy, to California's Proposition 13. In fact, the dogma adhered to by the "new right" approaches those ideas embodied in the meritocracy theory to a large extent. Specifically, their appeal to the right of the middle class to escape "excessive" taxation is being used, indirectly, to curtail the rights of poor blacks to a quality education, and to a fair, just system of social services.

THE WEEKLY



photo by Meg T. Blank

Windows on Christmas

by Gail Helmann

Not everyone loves Christmas. Pulsating lights and sparkly balls hang from plastic boughs in the produce section of the grocery store. Tiny tots with glazed eyes talk of "Charlie's Angels Action sets" and "Punch 'em Dead Robots". Steve and Eydie wall "Silent Night" in sealed elevators. Christmas can be dismal.

But if one must have Christmas, and one must, Montreal is a good place to have it. For one thing, it's always white. That helps.

Standing in front of the Arts Building at dusk, one can see the Place Ville Marie Christmas tree glow and hear cathedral bells chime. Even a cynic's cockles can be warmed.

By far the best thing about a Montreal Christmas is Ste. Catherine Street. The city's major department

stores deck their windows with their finest for the holiday season. Sultry mannequins in slinky satin eveningwear and floorlength mink bathrobes coax gift hungry consumers inside the stores. It's best to avoid the temptation, for the interiors are less leisurely than the street's traffic pattern.

This harried shopper mistakenly boarded the express elevator to Santa's ninth floor post in Eaton's with absolutely no intention of sitting on the old bugger's lap. Christmas is full of surprises.

One feal treat is Simpson's corner window. The theme for 1978 is "The Nutcracker Suite". Mammoth-sized confections are strewn on the foil covered floor and on Santa's spiral steps in the center of the display. The Snow King and Queen stand in awe as

airborne and terrestrial Sugar Plum Fairies cavort. (One window watcher observed that these fairies are wearing no underclothing -- shocking but true).

A harem-suited whirling dervish whirls, as do Flamenco dancers and a Fu Manchu-type with a long braid and lamé pants. A pre-sprung Jack-in-the-Box rolls his head from side to side and flower petals open to reveal Barbie clones in tutus. Clara and her brother are there, but the Nutcracker himself seems to have missed the party.

The window attracts crowds of admirers. A woman in a leopard coat and purple turban liked the tin foil snow flakes that hang from the ceiling. She wondered where she could buy similar ones for her own home.

Down the street Ogilvy's has captured the Christmas spirit without the

tinsel. The window at the corner of Mountain and Ste. Catherine Streets, a Breugelesque landscape of Steiff stuffed animals at work and at play, is a thirty-year-old Montreal tradition.

Larry LaBrossé, who has directed the window design department of Ogilvy's for 27 years, remembers the window's popularity in the "old days". "We would open up the curtain on a Friday night when the street was filled with people. Everyone would crowd around. There'd be a traffic jam."

Things haven't changed that much. On a busy day children and adults stand transfixed in front of the window until their prime viewing spots are greedily snatched up by members of the waiting throng. It takes a while though, 'cause there's a lot to see.

About 200 stuffed animals are

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Christmas Windows...

continued from page 17

mechanized by five motors with 60 movements. The display is designed and partially constructed by the Steiff company in Germany and shipped in crates to Montreal where it is assembled in the basement of Ogilvy's.

The window is a collage of rural life, composed of many vignettes.

Several ducks help a rabbit and a monkey to haul timber up a small hill. A hedgehog runs the logs through a circular saw. Apples are knocked off a tree by a bear and a monkey churns them into cider. A lanky rabbit commandeers a tractor.

Like every society this one has its problems. An obviously inebriated hedgehog swings an empty bottle and a misbehaving rabbit is chastised by a monkey.

And the nightlife's not so hot. Rabbits are hustling in the one disco and two hedgehogs are enjoying a "heavy date" in the loft.

Ogilvy's also has other windows. There's Mother Goose, and then there's Aladdin and His Magic Lamp, displaying toys and books and children's clothes. They're worth the short walk around the corner, but few manage to tear themselves away from the pièce de résistance.

Eaton had not unveiled its corner window at this writing, but their Ste. Catherine Street windows have a novel approach to Christmas gift giving. Giant chubby-cheeked angels with punkish accessories hover over clouds. They cup their chins, absorbed in thoughts of Yuletide frivolities. Visions of AM FM radio-stereo



photo by Milt Fischbein

cassette recorders and hockey skates dance in their heads. These are the sort of angels who would only proclaim "Gloria" at the sight of a radar range or trash masher.

But the holiday spirit transcends the consumer appeal of the Ste. Catherine Street displays. Christmas windows

will still live on long after the "Sabrina" doll has had her hair washed and teased into oblivion. And long after the "Punch 'em Dead Robots" have been chewed up by the dog, there will be fresh pink noses pressed onto the plate glass.



photo by Meg T. Blank

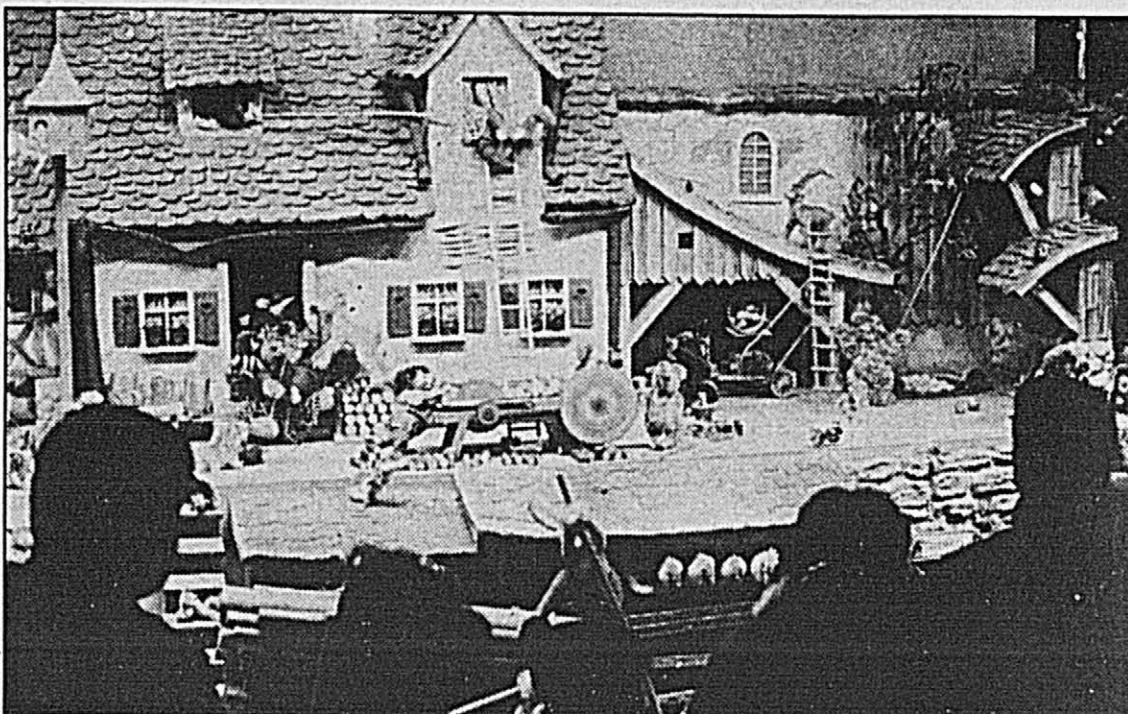


photo by Milt Fischbein

The Producers

This year's *Weekly* has been produced by the following people:

Writers: Frank Funaro, Maggie Gosselin, Harvey Kader, Ron Wigdor, Kerrie Harvey, Jan Shleitinga, David Moritsugu, Alistair Sutherland, Michele Finger, Ehtan Friedman, Brian Schreiber, Terry McIntyre, Gail Heimann, Alexandra McHugh, Michael Cameron, Michael Pasternak, Chris Pomiecko, Carleen Carroll, Peter Elsworth, J.J. Flash, Apuleius, Leor Margulies, Gerry Turcotte, Zev Robinson, Amy Krivitsky, Ian Shapiro, Apiarist, G.S. Killoran, Matthew Church, Russell Thornton, Sherry Coman, Irwin Chait, Susan Popper, Daniel Rosen, Stephen Lazer, Melissa Thomas, Helen Kosack, Joseph Kary, Cindy Gawe, Melissa Crespy, Andrew Ochrymowich, Laurie Tweedie, Daniel Chonchol, Rebecca Fortson, John Fortin, Cindy Filler, Robert Janes, Rhona Richman, Rod Chapman, Gordon Newcombe, Bill Wees, Errol Macdonald, Martha Nestor, Davidson Thompson, S. Peter Loshin, Mark Butler, David Wilkenfeld, Marjorie Killen, Ann Brocklehurst, and Kathy Kearns.

Editors: Sue Shears, Chris Pomiecko, Maggie Gosselin, Frank Funaro, Day Hills, Gail Heimann, Rick Matthew, S. Peter Loshin, Michael Pasternak, Daniel Rosen, Ann Brocklehurst, Michele Finger, Doug Watters, Kerrie Harvey, Rod Chapman, Brian Schreiber, Melissa Thomas, and Diane Staruch.

Layout and Production: Chris Pomiecko, Maggie Gosselin, Brian Schreiber, Michael Pasternak, Zev Robinson, Carleen Carroll, Betty Van Hoogmoed, Susan Shears, Brock Cummings, Grace Lebherz, Frank Funaro, Bruce Stark, Brenda Macdonald, Matthew Church, Marcy Plotnick, Pam Cheers, Henry de Cuypers Cadmus, Daniel Rosen, Angie Silverstein, Kerrie Harvey, S. Peter Loshin, Ronald Hall, and Gail Heimann.

Photographers: Tom Balke, Henry de Cuypers Cadmus, Meg T. Blank, Rick Matthew, Alison Hall, Gail Heimann, Susan Jarolim, Milton Fischbein, Bob Bellini, and Ralf Siegel.

Graphic Artists: Benjamin Rosenberg and Gerry Turcotte.

Design Consultant: Kirk Kelly

Gigi Rosenberg, editor.

See y'all next semester.



graphic by Ben Rosenberg



Magic: No New Tricks

by Davidson Thomson

Everybody should include at least one horror film in his holiday fare -- being scared for two hours makes you even more grateful for the secure festivity of Christmastime. Or so Twentieth Century Fox seems to think. They have released *Magic*, their new horror film starring Anthony Hopkins and Ann-Margret with an enormous "Coming for Christmas!" campaign.

And for a moment, while the credits are rolling and the camera pans, under a lush romantic soundtrack, around a room filled with beautiful bright-colored objects that look like Christmas presents, but are really a magician's props, we think that maybe this film will have a holiday spirit. It's just like the credit roll in that classic Christmas movie of 1971, *The Railway Children* -- it has the same slow, rich feel. But once the action starts, all resemblance to that great film, or any great film, ends: if you want to see a horror film during your holidays, as Fox says you might, don't see this one, because there's nothing rich, or special, or even scary about it.

Magic is the story of a young magician named Corky (Anthony Hopkins) who has lots of talent but no stage presence. When he's on stage in an "amateur night" bar no one even looks at him. So he gets a gimmick, a ventriloquist's dummy that he learns to operate, amazingly, in a year. The dummy, named Fats, has a life-sized head and a face that is carved to be a grotesque version of Hopkins' own. He tells dirty jokes to attract the audience's attention, and with his help Corky shoots to stardom. Everything goes well; they're a smash in Vegas, and Corky's manager, Ben (Burgess Meredith) lands them a great big contract with NBC. But Corky panics and flees to the Catskills where he runs into his old high-school crush, Peg (Ann-Margret). Peg and Corky fall in love while her husband is away, only to fall into fairly predictable disaster.

Rightfully, this disaster should come at the hands of the dummy, Fats--he's ugly and evil-looking, and uncannily life-like--he should somehow magically take control of the situation and either start moving around hurting people or at least get them under his power and make them hurt each other. It's an old story but it's a scary one (there are two good formulas for horror films -- one where a person is behind the scenes manufacturing all the horror to drive someone insane, as in *Games and Hush*, *Hush*, *Sweet Charlotte*, and the other where the horror is caused by something truly supernatural, which needs no explanation as in *Carrie* and *Night of the Living Dead*).

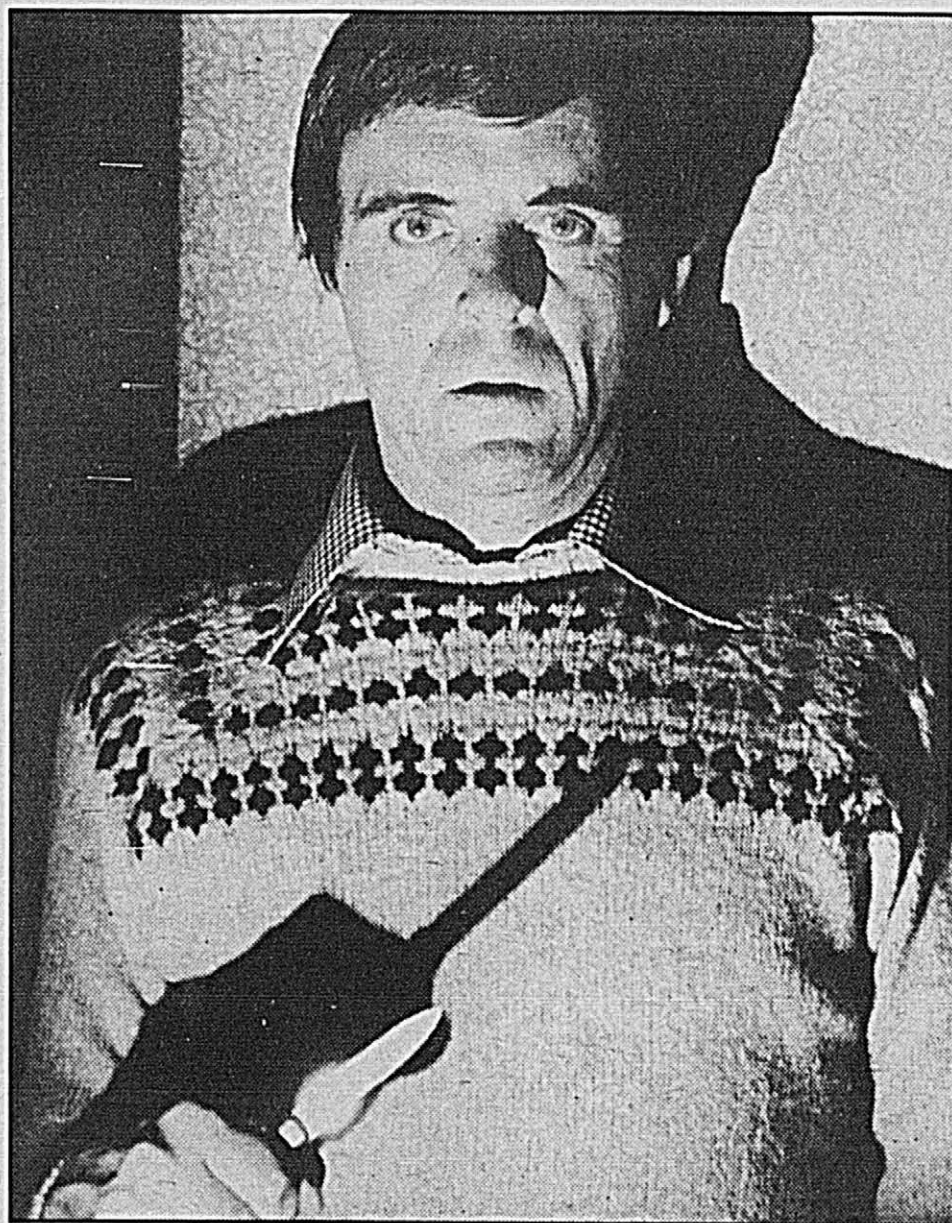
Magic sets us up for the truly

supernatural kind, which would have been a lot of fun, and then explains it--not at the end, which might have saved it -- but while it's happening. Sure, Fats tells Corky to do all the bad things he does, but it isn't really Fats talking, it's Corky talking to himself through Fats, and the film makes sure we know that. All we have here is a bad case of split personality, another "Freud made me do it" film like *Eyes of Laura Mars*. And, as if that weren't bad enough, we never find out what makes Corky have this murderous other half, what horrible thing in his childhood or what crime his mother committed -- if you're going to play at Freudianism, you've got to play by the rules.

Since the dummy isn't charmed or evil, you wonder what he's doing in the film at all. The bits of Corky's magic act that we see seem pretty dull; it's hard to believe that the people in the movie are really laughing at Fats' old, hardly-dirty jokes; and it's even harder to believe that this act could get anywhere near Vegas.

Fats does give Anthony Hopkins

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A Woman Called Hunnicut

by Michele Finger

Tossing back her auburn hair, Gayle Hunnicut smiled at her co-star Michael York, while photographers snapped pictures on the opulent set of the film *A Man Called Intrepid*.

The emerald eyes, small nose, full lips -- that photogenic face -- has appeared in countless BBC programs



and American films such as *PJ* and *The Martian Chronicles*.

A fox stole wrapped around her shoulders, a pink silk gown clinging to her ample curves, Gayle Hunnicut slinked past the throng of photographers, journalists and cameramen lining the corridor of the Hotel Windsor.

"Is there anything you would like, Miss Hunnicut?" asked a sandy-haired boy.

"I would rah-ly love an English paper.. *The Times*, *The Telegraph*, *The Mail*, *The Guardian*. Not any of those trashy ones," she said, waving him on with white porcelain arms.

In her dressing room, Gayle Hunnicut spoke of her role as Cynthia in *A Man Called Intrepid*, a spy who secured secrets from German diplomats by seducing them.

"Cynthia was a very stylish girl, very glamorous and intelligent. She used her beauty and brains as weapons. She had a low sultry voice, was very aware of her own powers, and had no qualms about using them to get what she wanted.

"In reading about her, I'm just trying to bring her to life," Miss Hunnicut said, with the carefully enunciated speech of a seasoned actress.

"I was just thinking. I've done three parts I really love. This one. Another was the role of Charlotte Stowe in Henry James' *The Golden Bowl*, which was a wonderful thing that BBC did.

The other was Amelia Deloray in Collette's *The Ripening Seed*. They're all women with great beauty who are on their own: not tough, but survivors. And all three are women who never drop their guard completely. They always keep themselves back, a little mysterious, a little enigmatic, slightly moving from the side rather than straight on." As she spoke, her eyes stared off into space, oblivious to the UPI photographer snapping photos.

"I like period things. I have the rights to a wonderful book about this marvellous mid-Victorian lady that I'd love to do... She's another one, very strong, very wilful, passionate. She's not really like the three ladies I've played so far. She's more vulnerable than that. Having not played her yet, I'm not as definite about her."

Despite her dry, clipped British accent, her words flowed with the honey-rolling cadences of a southerner, born and raised in Austin Texas. But she carried herself in the manner of a dignified London lady--star on BBC, Shakespearean actress, wife of the editor of the *London Standard*.

"I feel very much at home in Europe. I love Europe. I'm sure that's why I like doing Henry James because he was an American writing about Americans living in Europe. But I love coming back to America," she said.

There was a knock on the door and the sandy-haired boy entered, carrying a bundle of London newspapers.

"MAHVELLOUS," she roared, "Wonderful."

Magic...

continued from page 19

something to do, which is fortunate, because without the dummy, Hopkins would be little more than a blank on the screen. Apparently Hopkins learned the art of ventriloquism for the film, and if that is true (one suspects some complicated cinematic trickery) then he really has a talent in the field. Fats has more character in his face and his voice than Hopkins does -- he's a funny little guy with a real meanstreak, and his last line, delivered with a child's plaintiveness, is very, very touching. Hopkins himself must have saved all his acting for the dummy, because he does little more than look embarrassed and panicky.

Burgess Meredith has some good funny moments, but he's slimmed down since *Day of the Locust* and his hair has turned white -- and this makes him, for some reason, look like George Burns; he even plays with his cigar like Burns. And that is very distracting, rather than effective.

Ann-Margret, too, has changed. She has never looked so unattractive, her face washed out, and something wrong around the eyes. It must be intentional, because she's playing a middle-aged woman -- when Corky tells her she's beautiful, she laughs and says "I wish", and we can't believe Ann-Margret said that; it's too early

for her to be playing over-the-hill women. Her performance, nevertheless, is brilliant, the best we've seen since *Carnal Knowledge*. Peg, like the character in *Carnal Knowledge*, is a little desperate.

Ann-Margret plays this sort of woman well; she has a quick-change ability, swinging from her casual, charming laughter into mascara-black hysteria in a second, opening herself to the advances of a nice man, and then recoiling in a slow anguish when he turns out to be as hurtful as everyone else. She's vulnerable, and at the same time, with her sculpted jaw line, strong and wilful. It's the contrasts inherent in a beautiful woman who suffers that make her lonely ladies so wonderful on screen, so much more interesting than her temptresses.

Magic has two good things about it: the ventriloquism and Ann-Margret. But the whole thing is just too sophisticated. Film-makers today don't trust us to just have fun; they treat us like pseudo-intellectuals, explaining everything for us, giving us meanings and theories, when all we want, often, is a little entertainment. We're still lining up around the block to see *Casablanca*, a film without anything deep or meaningful in sight. If *Magic* just tried to scare us, we might have one hell of a weird Christmas. As it is, we'll just watch for a re-run of *The Railway Children* on television.



Theatre



Travesties: Stoppard Rewrites History

by Robert Janes

Travesties is intellectually subtle and theatrically brilliant, a challenge for any theatre company. It is not surprising that the Centaur's production doesn't equal the material at times. It doesn't miss entirely. There are parts that are done well, but Stoppard's graceful and witty text is often glossed over.

In *Travesties*, Tom Stoppard

examines the fundamental difference between art and politics. He does this in the most esoteric manner possible, using the artists' and the politician's own words. James Joyce, Tristan Tzara and V.I. Lenin are on stage while Oscar Wilde has an underlying presence throughout the play.

The play is based on events in Zürich in 1917. The central character is Henry Carr, a minor consular official there during the war. That is

historically true. It is also true that James Joyce was writing *Ulysses* here at the time. Tristan Tzara was preaching the nihilism of the dadaist art movement and Lenin was waiting for the Russian Revolution. Joyce mounted a production of *The Importance of Being Earnest*, and for the lead he found Carr. They later fell out and started a series of court actions against each other. Using this obscure historical data, Stoppard does a fine piece of revisionism and creates a sort of historical intellectual and artistic fantasy.

The travesty is Carr's recollection of the events. As an old man in a state of advanced senility he recounts his memoirs, unfortunately, "the old think box," as he puts it, is stuck, and his thoughts often jump the rails. This becomes obvious when he slips back into yesteryear and assumes a part in the narrative. Carr's misremembrance becomes a fantastic story centering around Joyce's production of *The Importance of Being Earnest* and Lenin's departure for Russia to change the course of history.

The Importance of Being Earnest makes up a large part of *Travesties*. Much of the plot and dialogue in Stoppard's text are related to Wilde's famous comedy. Throughout the play witticisms from *Earnest* slip into the dialogue of Carr, Tzara and Joyce. Stoppard is making history follow art.

In contrast to the Wilde-ness underlying most of the play, there is Lenin. He dominates the second half of the show discoursing on how art must be made subservient to politics. The confrontation between the artistic and political views is the central tension of the play. Stoppard plays both sides out fully, using the light artifice of Wilde juxtaposed to the weighty polemics of Lenin.

Throughout the first act there is a verbal tennis match played between Carr (Graham Batchelor), Tzara (John Peters) and Joyce (Frank Maraden).

Here Stoppard excels and the adroitness of these lines is amazing. It is also here that the Centaur production has its most trouble. The cast often lacks the mastery and control needed to carry off the word play with grace and ease. Graham Batchelor is right for the role of the excessively clothes-conscious Englishman but he hasn't had enough time with the part and this shows in his deliverance of his lines. The delivery sometimes gets strained when it should always remain smooth. John Peters also has trouble handling the lines and keeping a clear grip on his character. Of the three Maraden as Joyce speaks with the most control and best timing. His character, however, lacks the authoritative, cocky Irishman that is in the part. He corresponds to Lady Bracknell in *Earnest* and he should have her sense of superiority.

In the second act the cast asserts far more control and starts to get the better of their parts. This is especially true of Margot Dionne, who, as Cecily, opens the act with a lecture on Lenin's struggles. She is more than capable in her role as the politically committed librarian who can do a pretty mean striptease when it's called for. Rod Beattie comes across well as a fiery Lenin, whose convictions about politics totally override his understanding of art. Counterpoint to Lenin is his wife, Nadya, played by Catherine Vaneri. Through Vaneri's excellent portrayal we learn about the more human side to Lenin. Completing the cast are Jill Frappier, as Gwendolin, and Griffith Brewer as Bennett, Carr's manservant.

The direction of Martin Kinch isn't always as definitive about the characters as it should be. Although the production sometimes slips, it is often successful. Enough of Stoppard's brilliance easily comes across to make a delightfully entertaining evening.

Christmas Issue Poetry

Snow dancing down,
a Montreal chuckle in the December lamplight.
The cold draws a heat to your cheeks,
and quickens my steps going home.

I would bung Christmas home to you,
piled high in my arms, and giftwrapped like a loving lie.
I would knock on your door and stand in the dark,
waiting for our breath to meet under winter's silent sky.
I would draw you out of your candlelit cuddy
and roll you around in the star sprinkled snow banks,
breathing into your veins the magic you have woven
inbetween the words of my unspoken self.

But,
snow dancing down,
a December memory in the Montreal lamplight.
Windsor Station smells cold in the dark,
we stamp our feet.

Only your eyelashes tremble

You are smaller,

smaller

smaller still

and then you are

away

When you open your door come Christmas Eve,
there is a brush of my heart
in every gentle drift of
snow dancing down.

Kerric Harvey

graphic by Martha Matson



CLIFFORD C. FURNAN COLLEGE

April 23, 1975

Linda,

Habari mamma. To be rich and beautiful, that is the question as well as the answer. Thoughts of gaining the world and losing my soul-or gaining my soul and losing the world-ideally one needs soul and world-a world soul-a soul world. Such dichotomy is the ground-work of frustration:

soul/world
maleness/femaleness
dependence/independence
rich/poor
one thing/other thing
giving/taking
staying/leaving
accepting/rejecting

dich/otomy: essential madness comes upon trying to satisfy both the dich and the otomy

where
has
your
creative
spirit
gone
?

(sp)

ANSWERS READ ANAIS NINS DAIRIES \$ shes beautiful

Women feels the need to be powerful, controlling, encompassing, influencing
Women feels the need to be gentle, lax, loved, pampered, free, influenced

FARGO QUADRANGLE - ELLIOTT COMPLEX AMHERST CAMPUS, BUFFALO, NEW YORK 11241 (716) 634 2316

Fragmentation is a special kind of trip. How to escape the urge to vagabond gypsy nomad.
To stumble by chance upon a happy medium, that is the solution as well as the problem. Rereading Francoise Sagan of last year.

Have
You
Read
Scars
On
The
Soul
?

Pre-occupied with how to live and handle life, ingredients and essentials moods, methods meaning and response: exploration of life stories, how some other woman/man/child/adult/mamma/personae did it or didn't did it or almost made it, finally got it all together or couldn't give it up and dry like raisens in sun@3%_+(;:'"!'1'//////////

buffalo is grey with pathos
NO SMOKING!!
MY HOME IS MY CATHEDRAL

stay
with
us
when
you
come
in
may
?

Michael in russianesque responds. asante

Verna

Verna Taylor

Modernize McGill - Import Crime

by Daniel Rosen

Our beloved McGill fails to provide us with a complete education. Certain important skills are not being taught—skills which would enable us to deal better with the world outside the classroom.

Where I come from, one needs more than a rational mind and a rudimentary knowledge of the English language if one is to survive. In the metro-New York area, as in many other places, one must acquire a sort of instinctive wariness; a protective paranoia if you

will. Prudence is exercised like a sixth sense, and donned as sure as an overcoat on a windy day.

Examples abound. We lock our doors. We lock our cars. My brother locks the bathroom door even when just washing his face. (Does he realize that he's hindering his escape from some mean and nasty creature that might travel through the pipes and jump out of the toilet?) Nobody hung out on the front stoops at night when the Son-of-Sam was acting out the grim finale to his gory tragedy. And when my friend and I were planning a trip out west, my mother was unnerved by the thought of me slumbering at the roadside. She knew, KNEW, that those words were just full of chirping katydids, redolent honeysuckle, and drooling psychopathic axe-murderers who would slice me, dice me, and devil me to my infernal reward.

In college, I had hoped to refine this inborn vigilance, this protective paranoia, into a subtle and effective tool with which to reshape my native environment. Not only is my sixth-

sense not being enhanced here at McGill, it is degenerating into a vestige.

McGill is deficient in its teaching because Montreal is too safe. One can walk around here at night. Little old shoppingbag-ladies aren't even molested—their union is too strong. A girl I know declined my offer to escort her to the train station one night. Deedle was carrying a lot of money too, and didn't even bother to scatter it into different pockets, or put large bills in her shoes. Someone attending McGill might actually return home with a sense of trust for his fellowman, and one cannot live like that.

The situation is deplorable, and school officials seem reluctant to rectify the situation. The government of Quebec might have to intervene. Perhaps some sort of trade deal with the U.S. could be worked out: Quebec would send hydroelectricity to the U.S., and the States would send back convicts. For the sake of a complete, relevant, and practical education, we can only hope that this is done.



Graphic by Ben Rosenberg



Winter is A-Cumin In

The night of the first snow
after hitting a telephone
pole with my bus
I fetched up at
your warm house.
You said, "It was a surprise
when it happened" and I knew
you loved him.

The second snow
I drove against my judgment
to your house
7 am. you let me in
the window (naked
woman, showy
man). In the b house
you chopped wood, made tea
sai' ou'd
be' going to
I made a p...
driving tly and carefully
twenty s to my house where
you were soner of weather
for a night. I cried, you wept, I went
to get the milk. I hoped aloud
both your lovers drowned. As we slept,
the rain cleared the road.
In the morning you returned to your family,
your son loved me.

This morning the blue dawn
passed as I wrote.
The flakes fell. My truck
didn't move.

Douglas Watters

Plateaus

my eyes shade themselves
from a brown of stretched afternoon
and though they offer me
deep cognac and strawberries
out of season
my lips refuse...
my eyes are shaded
like thatched roofs
on a lazy tropical hill
and even though they lure me
with café ambiance and orchestra seats
I decline...
instead I cling to my sea-raft of a bed
and the only light I know
creeps through the chinese news
pressed at my only window
like a lantern
and while only the music
knows enough to end when it should
the snow flies like high clouds
of cold white leaves
but I recognize them as lost birds
just looking for nests...
so shading my thatched roof eyes from them
and their brown stretched afternoons
I offer them my sea-raft of a bed
to cling to...

Verna Taylor

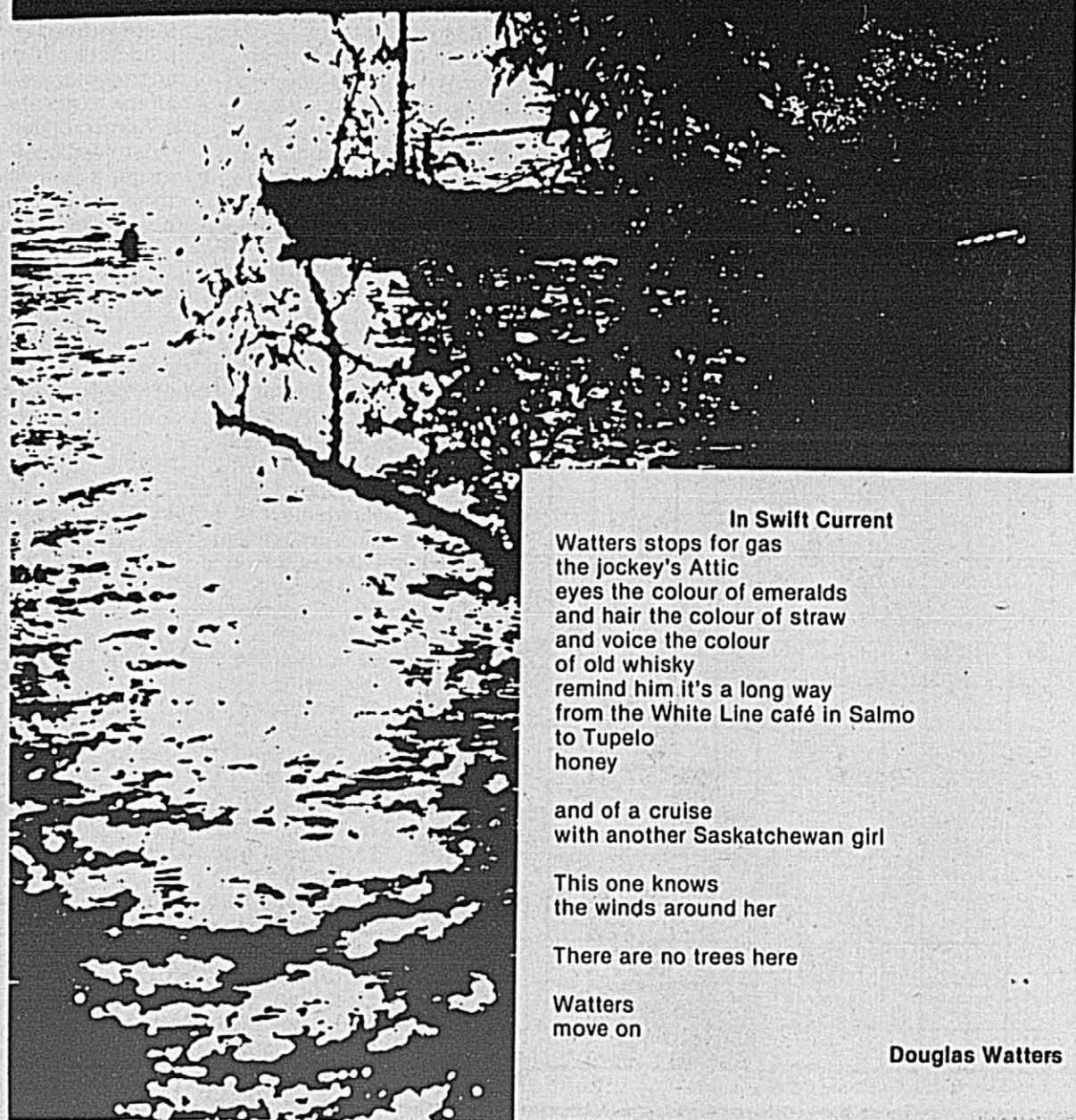


photo by Tom Balke

In Swift Current

Watters stops for gas
the jockey's Attic
eyes the colour of emeralds
and hair the colour of straw
and voice the colour
of old whisky
remind him it's a long way
from the White Line café in Salmo
to Tupelo
honey

and of a cruise
with another Saskatchewan girl

This one knows
the winds around her

There are no trees here

Watters
move on

Douglas Watters

Dracula: Man Behind the Myth

by Primo Morley

Man has from the beginning been ineluctably drawn to all the various forms of evil. Remember Adam? He had to know what that apple tasted like. And the sailors of brave Odysseus, didn't they unleash the fury of the captive winds from a package their master had told them never to touch? Even MacKenzie King, our (heh-heh) virtuous, former prime minister, admitted in his private diaries that he was cursed with wicked desires that could not be resisted. In light of the best-seller status of immorality and corruption, it is perhaps not too surprising to find this story of evil included in *The Weekly*.

The story begins in 1430 in the Transylvanian settlement of Sighisoara. It was there that Dracula (whose name means 'son of the devil') was born and spent the first months of his life. Soon he returned to his father's castle in Wallachia, northwest of modern Bucharest. Though he spent many pleasant years in his principality's capital, all the beneficial effects were completely negated during the boy's four-year internment in the prisons of the Turkish Sultan.

As a political prisoner, and later as a hostage whose safekeeping insured the good behaviour of his father, young Dracula's life was always in peril. It is not surprising that his character developed in an unusual way. He later displayed his sadistic tendencies in his treatment of captured Turks, and many times, in the horrible punishments he inflicted upon his own subjects. Indeed Dracula's depravity was legendary, and is recounted in dozens of German, Russian and Romanian folktales.

Despite his unsavoury reputation, Dracula's friends, allies and liegemen all considered him a hero, after all, he had led the European opposition to the Turks despite ridiculously unfavourable odds.

It was Dracula who was responsible for the Wallachian counteroffensive on

the Turkish camp during the 'Night of Terror', a battle in which thousands of Asiatics were killed and the Turkish Sultan himself almost lost his life. Dracula initiated an ambitious building programme including construction of castles, monasteries and fortresses, one of which later became the capital of all Romania.

The authors of *In Search of Dracula*, in an attempt to explain the prince's well-publicized atrocities, wrote that "suspicion reigned in this Wallachian capital; anarchy was rampant; political assassination was frequent; and rapid succession of princes was the rule rather than the exception". In other words, Dracula's conduct was in keeping with the period's chaotic political climate.

It's a little hard to swallow these lame excuses though, especially after one becomes acquainted with the repeated displays of amoral behaviour that are attributed to the prince. For instance, one of his favorite entertainments was to view the impalement of his hapless prisoners while eating dinner; a pastime difficult to rationalize on any pretext.

There are many Romanian legends about Dracula, including one that tells of an incident where a couple of Turkish envoys forgot to remove their turbans when presented to the Wallachian monarch; he had the offensive headgear nailed in place. Raymond McNally and Radu Florescu, in their book on the historical Dracula, outline the "maiming of limbs, blinding, strangulation, burning, the cutting of noses and ears, and of sexual organs in the case of women, scalping and skinning, exposure to the elements or to the wild animals, and boiling alive" that never seemed to sate the prince's bloodlust, and discuss the probability that he was an inspiration to the Marquis de Sade.

It was inevitable, and perhaps even fitting, that such a savage brute should die a bloody death. Though the details of the prince's demise cannot be stated with any certainty, it is



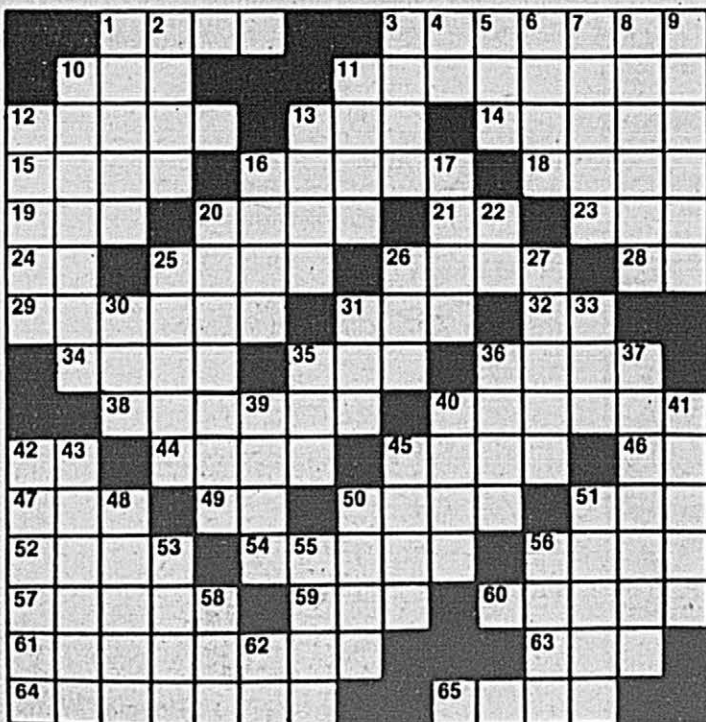
known that he was decapitated, and that his head was sent to the Turkish potentate at Constantinople who, appropriately, impaled it on a stake for all the residents of his city to see.

And so ended the life of perhaps the most despicable of all European rulers, a man whose atrocities terrified the most intrepid easterners and

westerners alike. It is certain that it was this Wallachian prince and his passionate activities that inspired Bram Stoker to write his popular melodrama.

Despite his faded infamy, the historical Dracula is still attracting some attention, and the occasional black-hearted disciple.

Christmas Crosswords



ACROSS

1. Celestial omen.
3. Christmas morning expectation.
10. Nicht alt.
11. Where the partridge was.
12. John Paul I and John XX.
13. Hairy tree?
14. Girl's name.
15. Part of a monk's habit.
16. One of Santa's reindeer.
18. Member of a Moslem sect.
19. International Trade Association, abbr.
20. Hairstyle.
21. "Little Town --- Bethlehem".
23. A reversed snare caught this many.
24. Neighbour of N.Y. and Vermont.
25. Adjective attributed to Magis.
26. Root or Ginger.
28. Half a formal invitation.
29. Without a sound they scattered tinsel.
31. Al Capp hero, --- Abner.
32. French bones.
34. A penny for delivery?
35. Cold counterpart.
36. Bath or shower necessity.
38. Picturesque views.
40. Cheerleader accessory.
42. Lithium, abbr.
44. "The Emerald Isle".

45. Moonstone, tiger eye, et al.
46. "Farewell --- Arms".
47. Engineering, abbr.
49. Abbreviated young Christian.
50. Eric the Red was one.
51. English equivalent of quo in quid pro quo.
52. Slight rearrangement of the lips results in error.
54. European variation of Mr. Claus.
56. Team disbands to leave partner.
57. Condition of mind not usually found on New Year's Eve.
59. Wise bird.
60. Christmas song.
61. Scheme too long.
63. Caviar, for example.
64. "...The children were ---- all snug in their beds."
65. Blue-faced Scotsman.

DOWN

1. Deep brown colour.
2. Between Mon. and Wed.
3. --- Noel.
4. Sun god.
5. High-class goof-up.
6. Plant supporter.
7. Rye blight.
8. Closer than before.
9. Dovetails and joints.
10. Child's exclamation

11. Second cousin to an elf.
12. Aches and ---.
13. Number of days in a working week?
16. Expansive.
17. Joyeux ---.
20. Apt description for December weather.
22. Iron, abbr.
25. Poetic where.
26. Brace and ---.
27. Hotel commodities.
30. --- Canadians.
31. --- Alamos.
33. Buffoon of the family tree.
35. Barnyard fowl.
36. A few.
37. Tuberous vegetable.
39. St. ---, patron saint of children.
40. Porcine or bovine enclosures.
41. Roadside stopover.
42. Pedagogical exercise.
43. State of being enamoured.
45. Roman France.
48. Sarcastic floutings.
50. Birth of day, literally.
51. Type of card.
53. Sharp; alert.
55. Heavy burden.
56. Loose, dark earth.
58. Royal Philately league, abbr.
62. Lead, cut in half.

In the Groove:

A Royal Flush

Queen-Jazz (Elektra)

by Ron Wigdor

After two disappointing albums, *News of the World* and *A Day At the Races*, this reviewer awaited optimistically the prospect for the arrival of Queen's new Jazz release. After all, this is the same band who, two short years ago charmed everyone with the hits "Bohemian Rhapsody" and "You're My Best Friend". Queen was in dire need of a critical success, and Jazz seems to come at just the right time to set the group back on its feet.

The optimism soon turned to disappointment. It soon became clear that the material contained here would be similar to the stuff that passed for music on the previous two recordings. Side one opens with a prayer song entitled "Mustapha". Sounding more like a cantor in a synagogue than a rock star, Freddie Mercury belts out a few rounds of inane lyrics as the rhythm section provides an overwhelmingly thundering backbone. "Fat Bottomed Girls", complete with Queen's trademarked occapella vocal arrangement, is a cute tribute to the plumper females. "Bicycle Race" is the story of a man who is against clichéd society, and so only likes to ride his bicycle. "You say coke I say cane, you say John I say Wayne". It reminds one of a famous Fab Four tune, only the original idea was conceived with a lot more class. For rockers, the side closes with two pitiful attempts, "If You Can't Beat Them" and "Let Me Entertain You".

The second side is a carbon copy of the first. The one exception is "Dreamers Ball" - The only real sign that Queen wants to return to the format of *A Night At The Opera*, is "Dreamers Ball" reminiscent of "Seaside Rendezvous", with the use of Hawaiian oceanside guitar.

Throughout the years, Queen's best material has been slow ballads. "Jealousy", "In Only Seven Days", and "Leaving Home Ain't Easy" were all commendable cuts, with Mercury's immaculate voice and an acoustic piano providing the melodic backdrop.

Perhaps the best thing Jazz has going for it is the provocative poster contained inside.



Levon takes the Helm

Levon Helm ABC Records
by Harvey D Kader

Levon Helm, the ex-drummer for The Band has gathered together nine tracks of music from various sources and released his first solo lp. Born in Arkansas, and the possessor of a distinct southern singing style, Helm was one factor in The Band's widespread appeal among the rock masses, presenting a unique sound amid the static of the heavy metal groups of the sixties.

"The Night They Burned Old Dixie Down", written by Robbie Robertson, and tailored for the loose drawl which epitomizes Helm, is an example from the past of his capabilities. On his latest album, the listener is treated often to reminders of how great The Band was.

The Al Green composition, "Take Me To The River", presently undergoing some kind of renaissance, is performed on the album. While the "Talking Heads" version found on their latest record is more innovative than Helm's interpretation, Bryan Ferry's rendition pales in comparison to either. "Ophelia" is another Band song in which the vocals were handled by Helm.

Continuing in a similar vein, "Sweet Johanna" details the trials a man goes through because of love. A gentleman has come north from Louisiana in quest of work. He lands the position of janitor in a highrise, and waits for his first wages.

The country bumpkin runs into Johanna, the resident harlot. "She's been burning holes in my pockets... and I'm poorer now than when I first came up here" exclaims the disillusioned Southerner. He decides to hitch on back home before his situation gets any worse.

Allen Toussaint wrote many of the numbers performed by The Band. Helm sings the funky jazz styled "Play Something Sweet"; its refrain of "play me some more junkyard blues" sums up its character.

Sex and love dominate the lyrical content of the seductive piece "Let's Do It In Slow Motion". Helm appears to be seducing some lady friend when he croons "I don't mind fast music I'm dancing, out on the floor, but when it comes to romancing I like to take my time and do it slow, I like to do it in slow motion." Hard to resist - like the flowing serenades which make up the two sides of Levon Helm.

52nd Street - No Dead End

52nd Street Billy Joel Columbia
by Harvey D. Kader

Stilletos, Herald Square, Puerto Rican bands and Park Avenue; 52nd Street smells like the "shattered" city of light from which Billy Joel creator has emerged. The Stranger, his highly acclaimed release of last year is still drawing attention in music circles with the recent single "Get It Right The First Time" on AM radio. The first single from that album, "She's Always A Woman" has gone on to become the classic love ode of the past few years, while introducing the up til then unknown Joel to the mass music audience. The latest album by the gifted singer-composer adds new facets to his earlier work, while still spotlighting the goldenvolced ballads and roughedged rockers one expects from the "Rocky" styled gentleman.

Latin rhythms are one addition to the slow piano and sweet vocal delivery of the past. "Zanzibar" is a jazz-marimba type number which takes the listener into a downtown bar where "Ali dances and the audience applauds... and the waitress always

serves a secret smile..." The most entertaining cut on the album by far musically, "Zanzibar" contains a trumpet solo by the famed Freddie Hubbard and equally superb vibes and marimba backup by Mike Mainieri, which is the wildest few minutes of music on vinyl on a par with The Stones' "Shattered".

"Big Shot" details the scorn Joel holds for the "spoon up your nose, Halston dressed" rich bitches who have "to have a white hot spotlight" on them when they "get the last word in."

"Stiletto" is another misogynistic leaning track. "She cuts you once, she cuts you twice, she cuts you hard, she cuts you deep, but you know you're gonna stay 'cause she gives you what you need". The classic sadist-masochist dominant-female passive-male scenario has been done before, as in Springsteen's "She's The One", but Joel certainly has added his own distinct talent to this time-honoured form.

"Until The Night" sounds a lot like a cross between Elvis Presley and Bruce Springsteen, and its arrangement is reminiscent of the early sixties. Hugh McCracken on string guitar and David Friedman's chimes and percussion complement one another, to provide a slow paced sonata to star-crossed lovers who meet only at night "as the cars turn their headlights on... while they're going to sleep we'll just be starting to touch." The departures at the break of day are becoming more and more painful to both and the lament "Until the night, until the night, I just might make it".

Billy Joel has gathered several excellent musicians to add to his own abilities. The album is full of real people in an unreal world, fighting just to stay alive and blanketed with a wall of striking rhythm.



Beckett: An Author's Stormy Life

by Dermot Kelly

Beckett has said that he writes to make something of "the mess" of his life leave "a stain upon the silence". Now we have a chance to see for ourselves what constituted that mess which was a silence until it became the lonely life of a great writer.

Deirdre Bair began this project as a doctoral dissertation when she was very young. Beckett promised neither to "help nor hinder" her. Mrs. Bair took this reticence as an invitation and fortunately for us, she persevered with great spunk. Misinterpretation however is the flaw that sometimes threatens to do this book in as far as credibility is concerned. Beckett says in one of his confessional letters to the minor Irish man of letters Thomas McGreevy, "You might say I had a happy childhood. My father didn't beat me and my mother didn't run away." Mrs. Bair immediately assumes that the contrary is true.

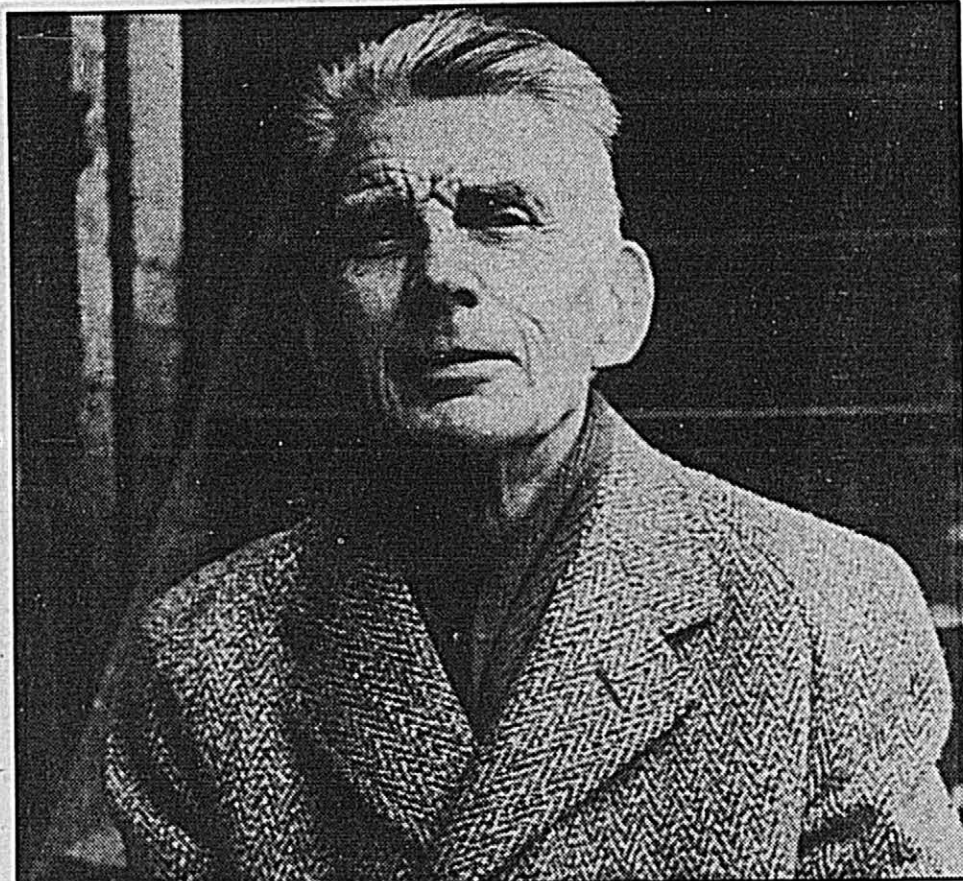
Richard Ellmann laments the book in his review in "The New York Review of Books" as an insult to its subject and grieves that "besmirchment is the human condition". Possibly true, but so what? All the greats, including James Joyce do a pretty fair job of besmirching themselves, although I

must say Joyce handled the public image better than Beckett. With getting shot at in his tower by Englishmen, asking Nora to stand by his side in his lover's quarrel with the world and running off to Paris, Joyce had the biographers sussed. Beckett just doesn't seem to care.

Mrs. Bair doesn't give much feeling to the sorrow in the man's life. It takes more than going to confession to resolve the madness, to recover from the breakdowns. For a man like Beckett, it takes art.

Beckett's trilogy isn't merely regurgitated life, it's great literature. The landscapes may be Irish, they may even be the ones Beckett roamed as a boy, but that's all they are: just backgrounds for those wonderful tales with their dramatic tellers.

John Sturrock in "The New York Times Book Review", wrote "Beckett has been Beckett, the writer preoccupied above all others with basic and austere dramatization of the human voice. There have been some gorgeously unpredictable narrations in his novels: stories within the story, as one character buttonholed others in the finest, most Ancient Marinerish Irish tradition." Even though he writes in French, he is an Irish writer. He will



deny Ireland, but never his Irishness. Someone asked him why so many Irishmen have written so well in this century and Beckett replied, "It's the priests and the British; they buggered us into glory. After all, when you're in the last bloody ditch, the only thing left to do is sing."

Beckett calls Ireland the land of his "unsuccessful abortion". He is a prodigious drinker; there is no such thing as an Irish alcoholic. He says

that American music is more bad than good, that Christianity is a useful mythology and that he enjoys his job as a bringer of bad news. He once told a gaping young American poet: "This thing, love, there's none of it. It's only fucking."

Beckett hated his mother for bearing him into the suburban hell of Foxrock and infuriated her by turning up as the best man at his brother's wedding with a farcically bandaged head, the result of a suicidal drunken crusade in which he had forgotten his key and tried to ram down the door with his head. He frightened classmates with the profundity of his indifference and the viciousness of his boredom. He wrecked plenty of motorcycles and at least one car while he was a student of languages at Trinity College in Dublin. It was only when he took a course on *The Divine Comedy* that he knew what he wanted to do. He said then, "All I want to do is sit on my arse and fart and think about Dante."

One girlfriend, Peggy Guggenheim, called him Oblomov because he liked to spend weeks in bed. He never asked his wife to stand by his side. Beckett never courted anyone. The woman who called the ambulance when a pimp stabbed Beckett just moved in with him and became his wife as a legality almost a quarter of a century later.

Beckett writes to see what his life means, but *Godot* provided a "marvellously liberating diversion". Man may be an imposter and an exile, but he is also a clown and a storyteller.

Mrs. Bair wrote her book because she was dissatisfied with critical interpretations of Beckett's work; hers is also dissatisfying. Didi and Gogo would have liked her because she's not a critic, but she does communicate some of the man's struggle to get control of his art, if not his life. Listen to "The Expelled", my favourite Beckett hero: "When I am abroad in the morning, I go to meet the sun, and in the evening when I am abroad, I follow it, till I am down among the dead. I don't know why I told this story. I could just as well have told another. Perhaps some other time I'll be able to tell another. Living souls, you will see how alike they are."

Sci-fi Tales For Stocking Stuffers

by Ronald Hall

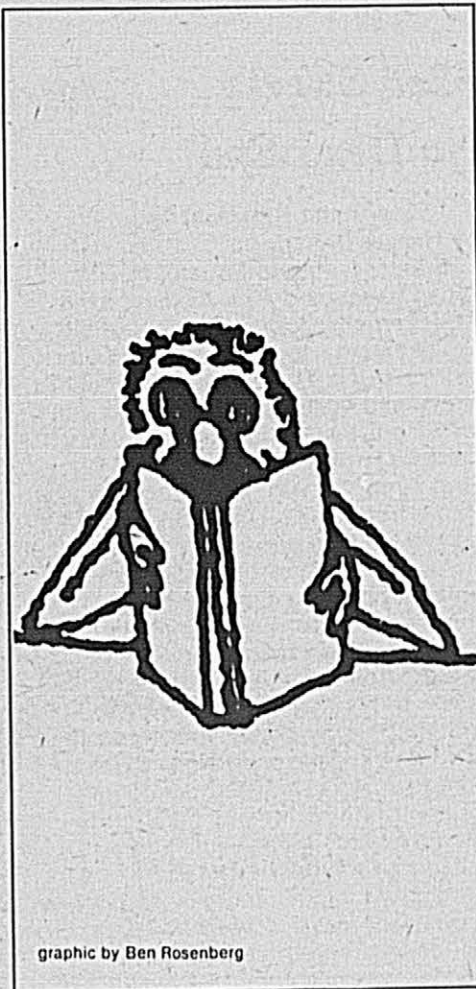
Nova: (Lat, novus, new) a brilliantly flaring star.

If this definition gives you the impression of swirling galaxies, exploding nebulae or something entirely alien, then you're not far from the truth. The Nova Bookstore at 1203 Crescent St. is something entirely new and unlike anything else in Montreal.

The format is science fiction. That's right folks—good, old, honest-to-goodness, unadulterated s-f. This is a great change for all science fiction fans who for years have had to put up with the inconsistencies and frustrations of buying from the two book giants of Montreal (they both begin with a C and end with an S; need I say more?). Nova flaunts a large and varied selection of science fiction—from hardcover to paperback, from Asimov to Zelazny and all shades in between.

Nova also has a large and varied selection of fantasy, swords and sorcery. This selection of books is probably the most complete collection to be found in any of the Montreal bookstores. From the magnificent splendors of Tolkien's *Middle Earth* to the savage, gripping tales of Robert E. Howard's *Conan*. If it's fantasy that turns you on then this is the only place to go.

In addition, proprietor Peter Black



graphic by Ben Rosenberg

keeps on hand an extensive backlist of Marvel and DC comics. Most comics are in good to fine condition and the prices are probably the most reasonable in town. Nova is definitely a store not to be missed by the discriminating collector of coloured pulp.

For fans of newer comics, Nova stocks all the latest Marvel and DC titles. Nova is one of the few stores in Montreal that receives them first. It also has a collection of underground comics, including McGill's own s-f publication *The Thousandth Man*.

Nova has a complete selection of artwork and cover-art of some of the most famous cover artists of all time—from Frazetta to Brunner and back again. There are calendars for the new year with s-f motifs and tomes of collected prints of s-f cover-art. For aural stimulation there are records ranging from recorded short stories of Ellison and Asimov to soundtracks such as Kubrick's *2001* and Bakshi's soon to be released *Lord of the Rings*.

So, if you're in the mood to give something slightly different for Christmas this year, this is the place to go.

Erratum

In the November 23 issue of the Weekly, the photographs for the English Department's production of *Meg* should have been credited to Tom Balke.

From Degenerate Capon Souvaroff to Onion Soup Sublime

by Rick Heybroek

To each of us there comes a time when pizza loses its allure and the sight of something based on pasta or beans is enough to send shock waves of discontent racing towards an already rebellious stomach. Brace yourself for the worst. There's no other way. You'll have to (gasp!) break open the emergency cookbook.

The vast majority of cookbooks offer little consolation to the malnourished and inexperienced. They seem to range from inaccessible to indigestible in the recipe department, or to call for exotic ingredients and bizarre implements. ('With an ordinary rotary truffle juicer...') There are, of course, exceptions. The *Joy of Cooking*—complete with explicit, sensual illustrations—should be on permanent standby in every student kitchen, and *The Campus Survival Cookbook* has a constructive attitude towards leftovers.

The recipes that follow are indications of how much you can do with a tight budget and a little enthusiasm. The initial dinner feeds four to six economically, depending on the size of the bird. It's virtually idiot-proof, and should convince your guests you've got a signed Escoffier manuscript hidden away behind the pop-tarts. Even more appealing, the remaining recipes take care of all the scraps without destroying that carefully

cultivated gourmet façade.

Capon Souvaroff

Sounds impressive already, eh? That's half the secret. Drop by some time and try my *Rognons de boeuf saute Peters* (kidney stew).

The first thing you'll need is a large capon, between 6 and 9 lbs. A capon, for those who aren't sure, is a rooster who had an unfortunate accident early in life and now clucks falsetto. Please do not attempt to use a frozen bird. Go to Steinberg's or A&P if you must, but ideally get one from either of the two poulterers on Roy St., just north of Pine Ave. off St. Lawrence. Sam's, next door to Waldman's fish market, will sell you a fresh, cleaned and drawn bird for 80 cents per lb. live weight. (Reweigh the bird when you get it for the cooking weight.)

While you're on St. Lawrence, walk a little further north to Fairmount Meat Market. You'll need about 3/4 lb. of fine liverwurst, and if you feel up to it, their bacon is worth investigating too. (As is almost everything else there.)

Other ingredients are:

beef stock,

2 cups (or one tin, with some water added.)

flour,

four to six tbs.

butter,

1/4 cup (cheat and use margarine, but don't say so.)

mushrooms,

5 or 6 medium sized, fresh. (You'll use the rest in the salad, or you can forget them altogether.)

brandy,

3 oz. Now look, I'm sorry, but this you've got to have. The 12 oz. mickey is only about \$3.50 and you get to drink the rest. Try it in coffee with cream or ice cream (heresy) or condensed milk (double heresy.)

Madeira,

1/2 cup. Same comments. Fork out \$5.50 for the bottle, it'll last weeks, and it's delicious with cheese or coffee. Remember, we're still talking about a meal costing less than \$4.00 each.

Mix the liverwurst and the brandy, add a tbs. or two of finely chopped



graphic by Ben Rosenberg

onion, shallot etc. if you like, and stuff the capon. You can substitute almost any kind of liver paste or liver pâté, including pâté de fois gras, by the way. If you have any left over, you can freeze it, gobble it or put it on toast as an hors d'oeuvre.

Different cookbooks recommend different methods of chicken bondage, but anything practical to prevent the escape of the stuffing or the disintegration of the bird is ok. Toothpicks, twine, dental floss, blanket pins... Cook at 325° for 20-25 mins. per lb., uncovered. (Or put bacon or a square of silver foil over the breast to prevent it drying up.)

About 1/2 an hour before the chicken is done, start the brown sauce. Melt the butter, let it brown slowly, stir in the flour a bit at a time to keep things from glomming up. Add the beef stock and stir until sauce begins to thicken. Add pepper, salt etc.

Now whip out your bird, put it on the carving plate, pour off most of the fat left in the roasting pan, and pour what's left into the saucepan with the brown sauce.

Scrape the gloop on the bottom of the roasting pan in too, it's good. Add the Madeira, simmer for a minute or two. Put the chicken back into the roasting pan, pour the sauce over it, cover and cook until done. (About 1/2 hr.) I usually put the bird back on the serving plate and treat the sauce as a gravy.

What can go wrong:

1) Undercooked chicken. Put it back in the oven and tell your guests that if they wanted to eat in a rush they should have gone to McDonald's. Be superior—art cannot be rushed. Remember to turn the stove on.

2) Overcooked chicken. It won't be if you watch it. It's done when the juices run clear when you poke the thigh with a fork, or when the joints start to get loose.

3) Lumpy gravy. The brown sauce will stay smooth if you don't incinerate the roux. (That's the butter-flour mixture) and if you don't add the stock before the flour has cooked into the butter properly, i.e. lost that floury taste. If it thickens too fast towards the end, add a few tbs. of water, after adding the stock. Never add water or stock to uncooked flour unless you're trying to make dumplings.

What can go right:

The classic Capon Souvaroff is actually a large casserole. If you want to

invest another \$20-\$30 in 8 truffles, add them to the stuffing and brown sauce and cover with a pastry crust for the last half hour. No? I didn't think so.

Serve it with:

Baked potatoes (put them in with the chicken, and the longer they cook the better.)

Salad. Avoid iceberg lettuce. Get a head each of Boston and Romain, wash, drain and tear into reasonable pieces. Slice and add remaining mushrooms, a cucumber, an avocado if you're wealthy or a couple of tomatoes. Carrot slivers for colour and texture, green onion slices etc. If you don't have a favourite dressing try adding salt, pepper, dry mustard (what the hell prepared works too), and more garlic than you think social to a mixture of three or four parts to one vegetable oil (not necessarily olive) to vinegar (necessarily wine.) Shake. Keeps well in the fridge.

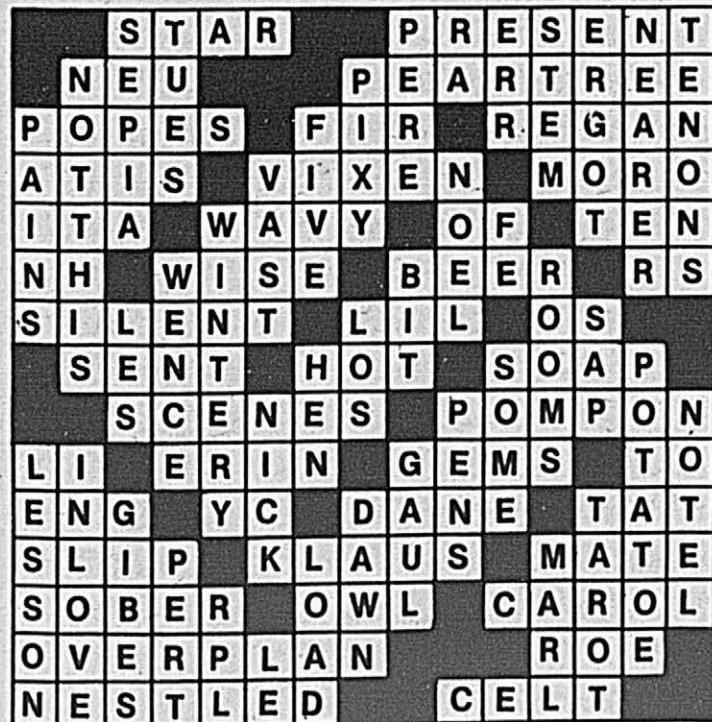
Leftovers:

You should have enough for a substantial chicken salad at least, for the following day. Afterwards, break the carcass up and put it into a large pot. Add a few peppercorns, a couple of old carrots, sliced; the chicken feet, a few sliced onions, any wilted celery or dying tomatoes or mushrooms you've got left, and water to cover, cold. Bring to a simmer and put on a back burner until the volume has been reduced by 40%-50%. Strain the resulting juice into another pan. (If you have more than eight cups of this stock, put the excess in the freezer.) Add the stock gradually to 3 cups thinly sliced onions which have been sautéed (i.e. fried) until brown in 4 tbs. butter. Adding a little bit of flour to make a roux before adding the stock helps, too. You can either run this soup, covered with slices of toast and grated Parmesan cheese, into the oven at 350° for 10 or 15 minutes, or add 1/2 cup dry white Vermouth or dry sherry and simmer for up to an hour. Either way, it's onion soup, and either way you've got a lot of mileage out of that capon.

In the long run, cooking with an eye to minimizing wastage and shopping on the Main, will give you more for less, even if you like to make a gastronomic impression on your friends.

If anyone else has worked out a series of recipes like this one, I'd be interested in hearing about it. In the meantime, au revoir until installment II: *From Roast Ham to Pea Soup*—a winter soup saga.

Solutions



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Classifieds...

continued from page 2

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FOUND—Tan dog with black snout, part Spaniel, wearing brown felt collar, on University Str. November 28. 286-0113

To the person who stole my wallet with \$110.00 in it from the Redpath Reserves Reading Room, Please return to me at least my Identity Cards and papers, you can keep the money.

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349 — Movers

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352 — Personal

TODAY'S QUESTION IS: Who is Val Lang, why is she over age and why is her I.D. so funny? Val we all love you and your tennis skill (although not in that order)

Happy Birthday Stephanie, Hope you had a nice Dec. 5th. Love Clive

Dear Michala, Happy Early Birthday—while we still have our heads—warmly, 530.

Dear Jeremy, Happy Belated Birthday—we're all choked up. Fondly, 530.

Leslie—Prove to me that there is a Santa Claus, You can make mine very Merry! Tom

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continued on page 31

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Daily Sports

by Brahm Pascal

Try to name one person who enjoys reminiscing about castrations they have known. You probably can't, and you can bet that the Redmen's lips are sealed after their abysmal showing at the 1978 Guelph Invitational this past weekend. The team may have nightmares about this road trip for days to come.

The competition did not appear to be particularly awesome, except of course for number two ranked York. McGill had blown out host Guelph by 19 points only two weeks earlier in Montreal, and the McMaster Marauders were admittedly going through an excavating period in their basketball program. Given this, a good deal of humility is necessary to untangle the mess behind 98-89 Guelph over McGill; 93-51 York way over McGill; and ego-rebuilding 76-48 rout of McMaster in the Redmen's final game.

The most nefarious character lurking behind the loss to Guelph may have been Mr. Overconfidence, a distant relative of Mr. Cholesterol. Most squads would find it a tad difficult to get their dander up over a team who seemingly couldn't tie the Redmen's or their own shoelaces two weeks ago. Combine that old guy with a "Somnifex Special" train ride up to Guelph and you've got a problem that would make Einstein cringe.

That trite explanation might be letting off the Redmen a bit too easily though. There is no escaping the big red letters DEFENCE when you take the court, but for forty minutes on Friday night, the Redmen were fugitives. Getting off to a quick 6-0 lead thanks to Pat Kehoe inside, outside, and on the boards, McGill was sitting prettier than Farrah on the toy.

Nine minutes later the lead was flushed as the Redmen couldn't play consistent enough defence to hold on to their lead. Pat Kehoe had 13 of McGill's 21 points as the Redmen clung to a tenuous 21-19 lead with 11 minutes left in the first half.

John "Slick" Ippolito entered the game soon after and with the hell-bent-for-leather play he is notorious for, keyed the Redmen to a six point advantage. On this night though, the Redmen defence as a unit was about as stable and as reliable as a banana republic.

In the final three minutes of the first half, the Gryphons outscored the Redmen 9-4 to go

into the locker room with a 47-42 lead.

While the Guelph fans cheered as the Redmen threw their bodies and shots into the faces of Gryphon players, there was a fair degree of bewilderment on the McGill bench. Part of that reaction could be attributed to the play of Guelph guard Mike Sesto. Sesto was used sparingly in the first game between the teams because of an injury, but he

at Toronto's Union train station. There, one team member picked up a *Toronto Star* featuring a front-page picture of the Yeomen striking poses in basketball togs and Groucho Marx glasses-and-nose sets. The *Star* sports page featured another large photo and a major story on York's self-described "Wild and Crazy Guys." Heady stuff for a Canadian college basketball team, even if they are second in

kicked."

Not to imply that York won the game with mirrors. This Yeomen team is an outstanding one, blessed with the kind of depth that would give Jacques Cousteau a case of happy fins. Their 6'10" Centre (probably taller, but listed as six foot nine) is Lonnie Ramati, straight from last year's Princeton Ivy League Champion Team and out of Israel by way of New York City. Ramati dominated

like about 7:40 into the affair when McGill ran up its lead to 15-4. With Pat Kehoe wailing away on the boards in his inimitable manner (27 points, 15 rebounds), Gregg Fasulo regaining the shooting touch that had deserted him in the York game (22 points), Steve Skabla virtually inhaling the balls off the boards (11 rebounds), Gordie Brabant putting in his characteristically smooth and steady game at guard, the Redmen buried McMaster 76-48, although it was a rather dull blowout.

Billy Saban started the game at guard, his first start of the year, and was cooking all night long. Finishing with eight points and a number of steals, Saban may have earned himself a permanent role as starting guard, behind Brabant.

Some notes from the road: York won the tourney with a 99-79 victory over Guelph in the battle of the undefeateds. It took the Yeomen longer than expected to shake the surprising Gryphons...Lonnie Ramati won the tournament MVP...Pat Kehoe was a very deserving all-star at forward...Watch out for the best college game of the exhibition season: York against number one St. Mary's at the Loyola Gym this Friday at 7 pm...Due to technical difficulties, the Redmen will be spending their Christmas holidays down Florida way, only a few miles north of scheduled Cuba. Mon Ami Fidel will have to wait a bit longer...From all the Redmen to all of you, a bouncing Merry Christmas and Happy New Year.

Guelph trip no pleasure cruise for Redmen

more than made up for his absence with 16 first half points and 29 overall as he proved to be a giant-killer all tourney long.

The second half carried on like the first as the Redmen showed frustratingly infrequent glimpses of defence, not enough to overcome Guelph's 62 percent shooting from the field. The Gryphons held at various points leads of eight and nine points, but couldn't stifle the Redmen.

With 7:53 left in the game, the McGill Redmen finally launched a counter-offensive. A Gregg Fasulo drive after stealing the ball and a Kehoe outlet to Fasulo after a ferocious defensive rebound brought the Redmen to within one point of the Gryphons at 75-74. Poor ball-handling gave the Gryphons back a lead they never relinquished.

Pat Kehoe led the Redmen with 28 points while Tom Heslip was third high with 22. McGill fouls at the end of the game that gave the Gryphons their final nine point victory margin meant that the Redmen had to beat their next opponent, the York Yeomen by ten points to win the tourney. Hiding none of the disappointment brought about by this loss that never should have been, Coach Butch Staples murmured, "Geez, it hurts."

The Redmen's first taste of the Yeomen came surprisingly

the nation.

Look number two was presented as the Redmen trooped into the Gryphon Athletic Complex to watch the McMaster rebuilding program being subjected to the wrecker's ball as the Yeomen waltzed through the Marauders, 96-56.

As for the game itself, well, there was a winner and to the shame of all connected with the Redmen, they were 42 point losers, the worst loss in Staples' coaching career.

From the tip, the Yeomen controlled the game like dribbling demagogues. McGill was collectively mugged like helpless old ladies as the Yeomen snatched a 24-8 lead seven minutes into the contest. Within the last seven minute span of the first half, York outscored the Redmen 22-6, for an incredible 54-23 lead at the half.

To recount the carnage shot for shot would be as interesting as underwater wrestling. This game wasn't just any loss, it was a tragedy. The Redmen were full value for the result, dyspeptic on offence and disinterested on defence. They really put it all together in this game. Unfortunately "it" could only be accompanied by unsavory language from Redmen players, so it won't be mentioned again. Let's just leave the final comment as, "We deserved to get our asses

the middle like King Kong, and although his shooting and running recalled the style of that very same Kong, Ramati got the job done with bananas to spare.

McMaster amazingly recovered after the York debacle to play it tight with Guelph before losing 85-83. Suddenly the monumental struggle between McMaster and McGill to determine the three time losers were shaping up as a genuine game.

But the game didn't last long,

City offers basin to thirsty rowers

by Pierre Jurtschyschn

If you haven't heard of the McGill Rowing Club, it doesn't necessarily mean that it is dead. This year, the Club ran into some administrative problems as the City of Montreal refused access to the Olympic Basin.

The students responsible, Robert Baxter and Dane Solomon, then consulted other clubs around Montreal for the use of their facilities. The Boucherville Rowing Club agreed to lend its facilities, but

after one time on the water, when ten novices were initiated to that wonderful sport, the club was closing down for the winter.

Now, the City of Montreal has finally agreed to open the tank facilities as soon as January of next year. It means that as soon as classes resume, actual practices will be held at the Basin on Ste-Helen's Island. Instruction will be available and it should be open at least twice a week for McGill students.

Bio-Sports: Lorne McIntosh

par Pierre Jurtschyschyn

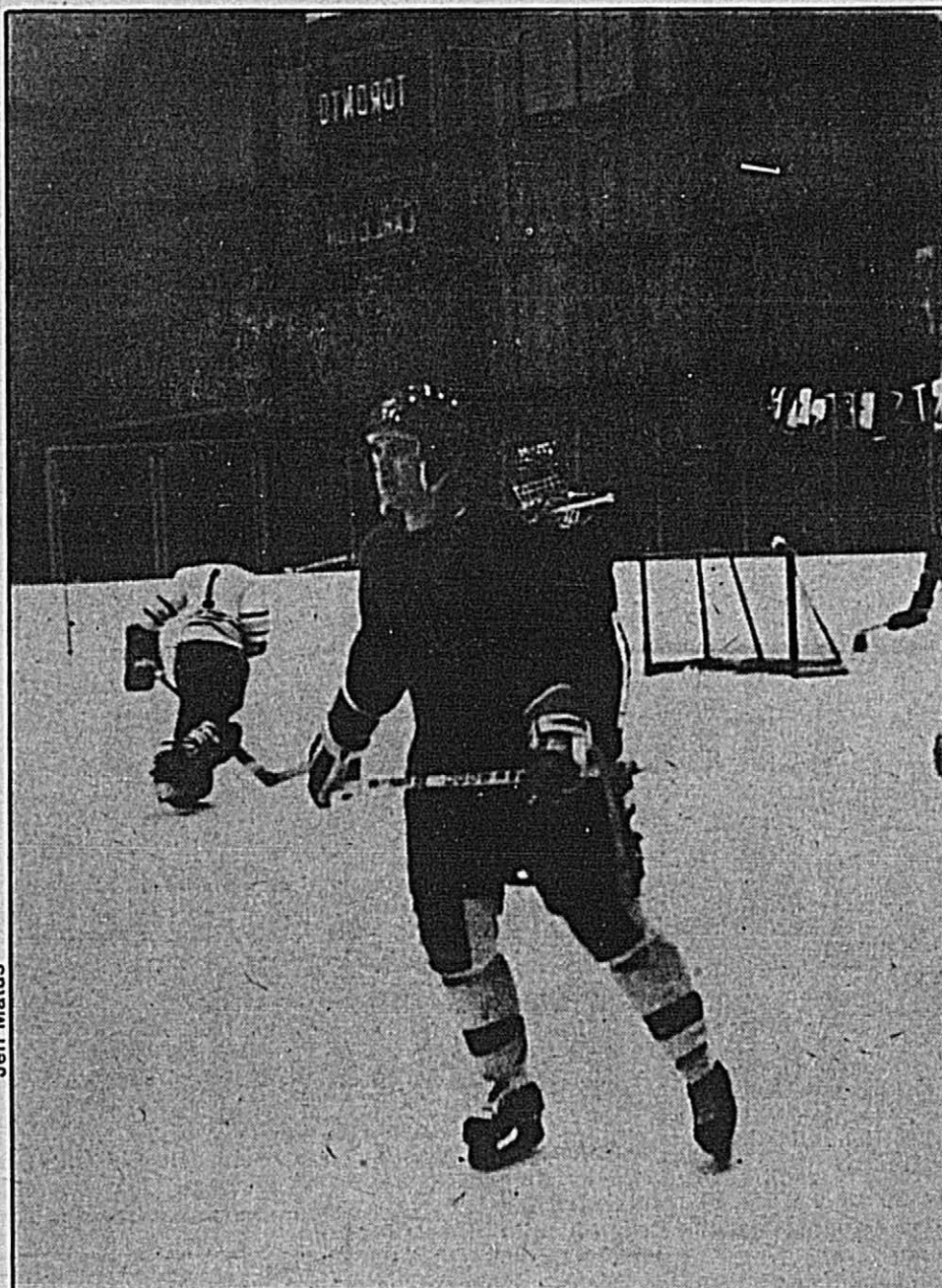
La fin des classes arrive à grands pas et avec elle, quelques-uns nous quitteront avec un diplôme en poche. Les Redmen de l'Université McGill perdront par la même occasion un de leurs bons hockeyeurs en Lorne McIntosh. Le Daily l'a rencontré après le match du 29 novembre contre les Patriotes de l'UQTR.

Même si vous avez suivi de près les reportages sur les matches des Redmen cette saison, vous n'avez probablement pas remarqué son nom pour la simple raison qu'au cours de la première mi-saison, l'entraîneur Herb Madill a ignoré, à vrai dire, les services de McIntosh. Ce dernier a agi en véritable gentilhomme et a accepté sa situation de troisième plan. Ses apparitions sur la patinoire se sont faites très sporadiques et son jeu, par manque de pratique, a souffert en conséquence. Mais ce ne fut pas toujours ainsi...

Lorne McIntosh étudie à l'Université McGill depuis trois ans. C'est un gars d'ici, né à Montréal, qui a passé sa jeunesse à Beloeil. "À l'âge de quatorze et quinze ans, je jouais dans des clubs de soccer, football, hockey et baseball" dit-il. Il avait donc une vie bien remplie, réussissant cependant à concilier études et sport et à faire sa marque dans les deux domaines.

Mais il dû abandonner le baseball peu après... "au dernier jour de la saison, aux championnats, nous jouons un programme double. Le premier lanceur alloua sept points dès la première manche. Je suis venu en relève, ne leur ai donné qu'un but sur balle et nous avons remporté le premier match 8 à 7. J'ai lancé le deuxième match, alloué deux coups sûrs et nous avons gagné la partie et le championnat du même coup, 3-0. Je n'ai pu lancer une balle depuis ce jour. Je souffre de bursite dans le bras. Pas même une balle de neige..."

A 15 ans, il gradua du secondaire et fut admis en administration à l'Université Concordia. Mais sa carrière de hockeyeur au niveau junior l'acaparait trop et il dû abandonner provisoirement ses études. Peu après, il retourna au cégep Champlain sur la rive-sud et parallèlement, tenta sa



Lorne McIntosh: Après trois ans avec les Redmen, il prend son départ, mais non sans regrets.

chance dans la ligue junior majeure avec le National de Laval.

Mais il revint à ses anciennes amours, le junior "B" de Beloeil, et put terminer sans trop de problèmes son DEC. "J'ai acquis le goût des travaux scolaires au cégep. A ma dernière

session, j'étais inscrit à huit cours au lieu des six habituels, afin de terminer mon DEC plus rapidement." De là, il fut accepté à McGill et amorça sa carrière au hockey universitaire.

Sa saison la plus prolifique fut sans doute l'an dernier alors qu'il compta

huit buts et amassa douze assistances, pour vingt points, ce qui lui valait le dixième rang des compteurs de la ligue. Cette saison s'avère certainement décevante pour Lorne... "Je n'aurais jamais cru et souhaité terminer ma carrière au hockey universitaire de telle manière. Je n'ai pas encore récolté un seul point cette saison, même que je n'ai jamais été sur la glace pour un but des nôtres!" (Toutefois, au cours de dernier weekend, il a enfilé 3 buts). Triste fin de carrière et pourtant, McIntosh n'a que 23 ans!

La fin d'une carrière universitaire et sportive implique de nombreux changements dans le rythme de vie: nouvelles heures de repas, soirées libres, etc., et tous les joueurs voient venir avec appréhension la retraite. Henri Richard commentait lui-même la semaine dernière qu'il était difficile pour un joueur de réaliser que sa carrière tirait à sa fin... et McIntosh ne fait pas exception à la règle.

Il se remémorait les jours où il demeurait seul en appartement, ses parents venant de déménager à Toronto. "Après la pratique, je mangeais un sac de chips avec un pepsi... je me considère chanceux de ne pas m'être retrouvé à l'hôpital!" Il aimerait bien continuer sa carrière, mais étant un nouveau marié (il s'est marié en août dernier), il doit maintenant gagner sa vie. "Ma femme est venue voir quelques parties et a remarqué que je faisais beaucoup de banc. Elle en a assez de nous soutenir à elle seule. Je devrai donc me trouver un emploi dès la session prochaine."

Le sujet d'actualité dans la ligue de hockey universitaire au cours des derniers jours est la violence. A un trop grand nombre d'occasions, nous avons été témoins de disgracieux incidents qui entraînent de fâcheuses blessures. Justement, au cours du match contre les Patriotes, Bill Hozack des Redmen a été assailli sauvagement par l'arrière et sévèrement coupé à l'arcade sourcilière gauche par le bâton de Carol Labrie, défenseur pour l'UQTR. Il a passé la nuit à l'hôpital de Trois-Rivières où des radiographies ont révélé que Hozack était victime de multiples fractures autour de l'oeil. On devra lui faire de la chirurgie plastique...

Après un tel incident, McIntosh a affirmé que néanmoins, il ne croyait pas qu'il y avait plus de violence cette année que par les années passées. "C'est seulement plus évident qu'auparavant. Mais c'est un fait qu'il y a plus de mêlées après le coup de sifflet..."

Lorne McIntosh nous quitte donc après trois années de loyaux services avec les Redmen... trois années de dévouement, d'heures suées goutte à goutte dans l'uniforme rouge et blanc de l'Université. Sa principale qualité n'est pas son énorme talent de hockeyeur, ni ses exploits au niveau universitaire mais sa détermination, cette force qui lui a valu un diplôme (il enseigne déjà l'anglais et l'éducation physique), ainsi qu'une prolifique carrière au hockey.

Tous doivent nous quitter un jour, mais Lorne McIntosh pourra se vanter d'avoir apporté à l'Université McGill plus qu'une présence effacée. Tous ses amis voudront se remémorer ces bons moments.

The Martlets in focus

by Don Di Maulo

As Jacques Plante so aptly stated: "My business is getting shot at. When I stop pucks, business is good. When I don't, business is bad."

Well, for McGill Martlet goalie Laura Drover, business has been booming. The Sydney, Nova Scotia native has stopped an average of 31 shots per game and has, on the whole, performed quite brilliantly during the first half of the season. However, she has not been the only bright spot for the McGill squad.

Team captain Cory "Cap" Logan has been one of the steadiest performers on the young Martlet club. A third year nursing student, Logan has played with the MWHL champions of 1976-1977, and brings experience and versatility to the otherwise inexperienced team. Apart from playing defence on regular shifts

and centre on powerplays, she also "doubles" as door attendant at the McGill bench, opening the "door" for players on the shift.

The only other member of the 1976-1977 champion team to play on the current roster of the McGill Martlets is assistant captain Dorothy Logan. A good backchecker and strong center, "Dot" figures to have an exceptional second half.

Another hockey veteran is defencewoman Madeleine Racicot. Although a rookie at McGill, the Quebec City native has played for Marymount High, Dawson College, and Maisonneuve.

McGill's 'second' assistant captain is forward Lillian Unsworth. A second year player, Unsworth plays on the "Rum line" along with Jean "Speedy" Rogers, the Cournoyer of the Martlets, and rookie Brigitte Marchand, a hard

working left winger.

Another line, the keen "Raiders line", features newcomer extraordinaire Dale Blenkhorn and rookies Kate "Rugby" Hancock and Laura Kobayashi.

Other rookies have such charming nicknames as "Chico" and "Rinkrat". The former belongs to Karil Middlebrook, and the latter to forward Anne Daly.

Perhaps the team's and league's top rookie is defencewoman Denise Lavigne. Rounding out the troop is rookie Linda Pateras, Debra Haydock, rookie goalie Melissa Haft, and diminutive Vonnie Eng, the league's smallest player at 4 foot 11 inches, but then again, she tries harder.

The newest rookie on the team will be arriving at Winter Stadium on January 16, 1979 in

continued on page 32

by Pierre Jurtschyschyn

A decimated McGill team dropped three hockey games last week, first to UQTR 6-2, then to Concordia 11-3, and finally to Williams College 8-5.

The former two were regular games. McGill has now dropped to second place in the overall standings, trailing Concordia by one point.

It all started last Wednesday in Trois-Rivieres as McGill visited the Patriotes. At first, the small crowd at the Colisée was witnessing one of the best periods of college hockey this year. But it soon degenerated into one of the worst shows of violence (again) to date.

McGill dominated the first period, shooting eighteen times at goalie Michel Coutu, a three year veteran. He is said to be the best netminder in the league, and he surely stood up to his reputation, making impossible saves which kept the Pats in the game.

The score could easily have been 5-2 after twenty minutes of play, but UQTR proved to be more opportunist, netting twice on seven shots. Scorers were Bernard Gagnon (6:34) and Raymond Laroche (14:03), the latter coming back after a facial injury. Only Alan MacNamara was able to beat Coutu on a

screen shot from the slot area...

And then in the second period, it all started. Bill Hozack, a clean player, was assaulted from behind by Carol Labrie who immediately left the ice, and walked straight to the

locker room. Hozack wound up staying under close observation at the St-Joseph

assault, Labrie got a ridiculous five-minute penalty.

Just a few minutes later, Doug Bradley collided with the goal post and injured his back. He has been out of play since, and must lay off for awhile. Mike Nelson, just recovering from a leg injury, later in that period, was viciously hit into the boards and suffered a

to stop the game since all the players on the ice were involved in a fight. John Swan, Barry Ross, Steve Augustine and captain Dave Mendelssohn were all kicked out for McGill, and suspensions followed. Back in the second period, Gervais Savard (11:23) and captain Jean Poire (15:20) (who previously played for the

retallated for McGill to complete the scoresheet at 6-2.

Friday night, McGill was thus sending its "B" team to the Concordia Arena to take on the Stingers, who had until then, an unbeaten string of five games. All the players kicked out on Wednesday were under suspensions.

Madill had to seek help from Denis Meloche who had stopped his hockey activities for academic reasons a few weeks ago. Forwards Kelly Burke and Jim Sardano had to play defence, and all things considered, they did relatively well.

This unexperienced defensive line, however, could not withstand the strong Concordia offence, and the Stingers scored eleven times on seventy shots. For the Stingers, Mark Dichter, Albert Difazio, Steve Gibson and Mark Fiorentino all ended the night with one goal and two assists, and Kevin O'Neill from St Francis Xavier University scored twice. Other single scorers were Yvon Disotel, Steve Young, Chris Brinster, Wayne Singleton and Ted Dash. For McGill, Henri Horky scored, as did Lorne McIntosh with his first of the year, and Pat Shannon.

Coach Herb Madill was furious at the league administrators. "You can take a guy's eye and get nothing (referring to the Hozack incident), and get into a fight like Swan did and get suspended for three games!" he commented after the game. "This league is totally disorganized," he added.

Finally, last Saturday afternoon, McGill was hosting Williams College from Massachusetts. The "Ethmen" bombarded goalies Mike Farmer and Sylvain Charbonneau with 62 shots which resulted in eight goals. Williams College took a 3-1 lead after twenty minutes of play, with goals from Matt St-Onge and two quick ones by Chris Egizi in the short span of twelve seconds.

Lorne McIntosh scored at 16:12, and opened the scoring at 11:34 of the second for his third goal in two days. Dave Moritsugu tied the score at three apiece at 12:29, but John Whelan and Tom Resor were to give Williams their two-goal lead once more. They added three more goals in the first half of the third, making it 8-3. Moritsugu scored his second and Stu Gold tallied thirteen seconds later to end the scoring at 8-5. Moritsugu also added two assists.

Wednesday night, the Redmen will take on the Concordia Stingers at home. Gametime for their last home game of the semester is 7:30.

Next weekend they will play Norwich and Middlebury colleges. In December, they will participate in the Brown University Tournament in Providence, Rhode Island.

See you next year!

Icemen depleted by suspensions and injuries

Hospital in Trois-Rivieres. He received a cut just over the eye which required six stitches, and suffered multiple fractures around his eye. (Luckily, his eyesight was spared.) He will have to undergo plastic surgery this week. For this terrible

dislocated shoulder. Raymond Laroche of T.R. had to go to the hospital as well to get some stitches below his left eye. He was cut over the right one last week! A circus it was...

At the twelve minute mark in the third period, the referee had

Shawinigan Cataractes) scored unanswered goals to increase the Patriotes' lead to three goals. In the third, Pierre Desmarais, before being kicked out for fighting, netted twice for the Pats, giving him four points for the night. John Swan

1978 Redsocs Their best year ever

by Pierre Shanks

The soccer season ended a few weeks ago and it's now time to take a look back and analyze the performance of the 1978 edition of the Redsocs, by far the best one McGill has ever had.

First let's mention that they won the QUAA championship title. They were undefeated in six games, totaling 12 points and 25 goals for an incredible average of 4.16 per game. They also had the best defence, allowing just seven goals all season. Goalies José Bergna and Tom Sauder did a tremendous job in front of the nets.

In exhibition games they compiled a record of 7 wins and 3 losses. So their final season record stands with 13 wins and 3 losses, 71 GF and 24 GA, and a total accumulation of 26 points of possible 32.

Unfortunately, their winning streak did not last in the CIAU championship where they lost 2-1 to Concordia in the first round and 2-0 to Laurentian in the final consolation match.

Still, they managed to grab a 2-1 victory over Mount Allison in overtime and assure them-

selves of the fourth position in the final standings of Canadian University soccer, behind Laurentian, Victoria and Manitoba who won the title.

Four Redsocs were selected in the Quebec all-star team: Robert Tipney, Jim Takats, Walimir de Silva and Guairaca Nunes.

Of greater acclamation were the nominations of de Silva and Nunes to the first Canadian all-star team. They will both receive a plaque from the team in regard of their selection.

This season, Walimir de Silva was the best scorer of the team with 23 goals in 16 games. He was also No.1 in the QUAA with a production of 10 goals in 6 games. Guairaca scored a total of 16 goals, five in the six regular season games.

But there is so much more to write about the team. Like in almost any part, the key of success is defence. With their excellent GA average of 1.16, the Redsocs proved they could stop the ball just as well as they could kick it behind the opposing goaltender.

Spirit is another key of success. The mixture of

Brazilian, Portuguese, Peruvian, German, Italian, American, and Canadian proved to be more than successful for the team! It's what we can call unity in diversity!

It was just a sensational season for the Redsocs and since most of the players are coming back next year, the magic word is now Vancouver, because that's where the CIAU championship will be held.

Martlets...

continued from page 30

the person of Linda Butt. A player on Quebec's strongest women's hockey team, the Montreal Cougars, Butt should add depth and scoring punch to the McGill offence.

The steady play of the veterans, gradual improvement of the rookies (8 of 16 players), the expected arrival of Linda Butt, together with the coaching of rookie mentor Marilyn Stains and assistant Wepdy Stack should make the McGill Martlets women hockey team a force to contend with in the second half of the season.

Daily Sports Lineup

Fall'78

Danny Young
Captain

Pierre Shanks

Brahm Pascal

Pierre Jurtschyschyn

Elliot Bernstein

Robert Watt

Richard Jablonski

Don DiMaulo

"Jaych"

Rocks Hudstone

Classifieds...

continued from page 28

354 — Notices

Want to rap with a Rabbi? Call Rabbi Israel Hausman 341-3580.

Cross-Country & Alpine ski house Group needs 3 members, located Georgeville near Magog. Beginners welcome. 651-0329 evenings.

Attention all students, if you want the best career jobs, present a professionally created resume. See the experts—Musgrove Resume Service, 861-4443. Special Student Rates.

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entertainment, all for only \$139/U.S. Contact Phil-738-8672, Roy 342-0150, Mitchell 733-2295.

Get something for nothing...come to Gertrude's Dec. 6 or 7 at 9 PM, enter free and listen to the excellent blues and reggae music of 'Heaven's Radio'. Enjoy while you can!

347 — Rooms, Apts., Housing

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continued on page 37

The Post Graduate Student Society**Wishes Everyone A*

** Merry Christmas & Happy New Year **

AND...don't forget! Thomson House will be open during vacation (except Dec. 25 & Jan. 1) So stop by for a drink, for a game of chess or just some friendly company.



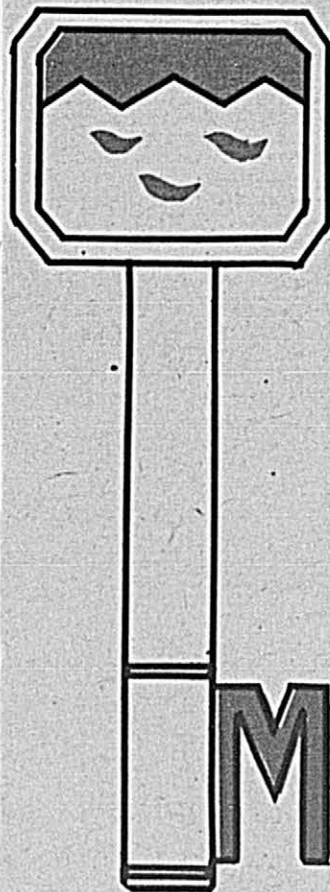
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The Scarlet Key Award distinguishes those students who deserve recognition for their contributions to McGill aside from academic achievement. Excellence in leadership, effort and involvement in campus activities will be specially considered. Any student exhibiting such qualities while maintaining their academic commitments may be nominated for the receipt of this honour.

Students and staff alike are eligible to nominate candidates for the award. As well, if a student should want to nominate himself, he may in fact do so. The objective is to recognize all those who merit it, be they male or female.

Nomination papers should include the name, address and phone number of the nominee as well as pertinent background information about the individual in regard to his activity at McGill. Nomination forms are available at the Student Union, 3480 McTavish Street, Room 105.

The DEADLINE for submission of nominations is
WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1979.

McGILL SCARLET KEY AWARD

Francophones hors-Québec:

Une nouvelle révolution tranquille?

par David Winch

Question: Qu'ont en commun le groupe CANO, Paul Desmarais, La Sagouine, et les Presses de l'université d'Ottawa? La réponse surprenante est qu'ils font tous partie d'une vague récente d'influence canadienne-française hors-Québec sur la culture et société québécoise.

Cette effervescence en milieu surtout acadien et franco-ontarien date presque d'hier. En fait la vie littéraire, universitaire et politique de ces populations francophones a connu un tel épanouissement depuis à peu près 1967-68 qu'on est justifié de se demander s'il s'agit d'une "Révolution tranquille des hors-québécois".

Réalisations culturelles

Cette prise de conscience culturelle et politique s'est manifestée surtout dans les grands centres de concentration des francophones hors-Québec: Moncton, Ottawa et Sudbury. Mais la nouvelle vigueur et confiance ne se limite pas à un seul domaine. Passons en revue quelques réalisations récentes.

En 1977, une chose inattendue s'est produite en France. Lors du vote pour le prestigieux prix Goncourt, il est devenu évident que l'un des deux écrivains favoris, l'Acadienne Antonine Maillet, risquait de devenir le premier canadien tout court à gagner ce prix littéraire. Les *Cordes-de-Bois* n'a malheureusement pas gagné la faveur du jury mais la qualité de cette oeuvre a attesté une vigueur culturelle remarquable.

Durant d'innombrables interviews, Antonine Maillet a dû préciser à son auditoire français que l'Acadie était tout près de la mer et ne faisait pas partie du Québec. Mme. Maillet avait cru devoir éclaircir la vie acadienne pour les Français, qui assimilent le Canadien-français au seul Québécois. Pourtant elle a été contrainte d'expliquer maintes fois que la côte dont il s'agissait n'était pas celle du Pacifique!

Il y a deux mois, l'Université de Moncton a reçu une subvention fédérale de \$400,000 pour l'établissement d'une bibliothèque visant l'étude du droit coutumier (*common law*) en français. Les doyens successifs de cette université ont hésité à soutenir pleinement ce projet, étant très conscients du champ limité d'application du droit anglais en français. Pourtant, cette université va conclure un accord avec le Marché commun, L'Europe, avec l'adhésion de la Grande-Bretagne, connaît un besoin criant d'experts en droit coutumier. Ainsi peut-on bien s'imaginer de très polis diplomates et hauts fonctionnaires s'adressant avec l'accent *chic* au Conseil d'Europe!

La Coopérative d'Artistes du Nouvel-Ontario (CANO) connaît un succès énorme au Canada anglais et, à un moindre degré, au Québec depuis un an. Originaires de Sudbury, ces musiciens ont réussi un mélange fascinant de western, de folk franco-ontarien et de country. La chanteuse du groupe, Rachel Palement a avoué avoir réalisé son rêve en chantant le western en français devant un auditoire de Calgary - sans se faire huer! Le groupe admet de fortes pressions de la part de ses promoteurs pour qu'il "internationalise" sa musique. Reste à voir si CANO subira le même sort que René

Simard, en essayant de se servir du Canada anglais comme tremplin vers le marché américain.

Histoire déprimante

Si les canadiens-français hors Québec font actuellement preuve d'une grande vigueur culturelle, celle-ci est d'autant plus surprenante à la lumière de leur histoire uniformément tragique. On peut même soutenir que le sort des francophones dans l'Ouest, l'Acadie et l'Ontario a été l'événement principal dans l'évolution historique de la société canadienne.

Louis Riel fait figure de "Jeanne d'Arc" canadien. Il a été le leader de son peuple, élaborateur d'un grand rêve, et martyr. Il est sans doute le seul acteur historique dans lequel tous les citoyens du Canada, tant Québécois que *Canadiens*, fédéralistes aussi bien que souverainistes, s'y reconnaissent. Son exécution a mis une fin brutale à tout espoir d'un Canada bilingue *from coast to coast*, et, diraient les uns, à tout espoir d'un Canada fondé sur l'égalité linguistique.

On peut ajouter à ce sombre tableau l'expulsion des Acadiens en 1755, rendue célèbre dans *Évangéline*. Cet épisode ne cesse d'informer la sensibilité politique des Acadiens. Quant aux Franco-ontariens, ils avaient souffert depuis les années 20 des effets étouffants du Règlement scolaire 17, abolissant les écoles françaises.

Nouvelle combativité

La jeunesse acadienne et franco-ontarienne ne se résigne pas à l'étouffement. Au contraire, elle démontre une combativité étonnante pour la défense du français, surtout dans le domaine scolaire. Ainsi a-t-on vu des manifestations, voire des émeutes, à Moncton, Ottawa et Sturgeon Falls, réclamant toutes une poussée de la francisation scolaire.

Il faut se rappeler que ce n'était qu'en 1968 que l'Ontario a donné le coup de barre garantissant le droit d'accèsion à l'école française. Depuis ce temps, 25 écoles secondaires françaises ont ouvert leurs portes, dont plusieurs après des batailles assez âpres. La plus célèbre de ces batailles a été celle de Sturgeon Falls en 1971. Les étudiants ont fait la grève pendant des mois, réussissant finalement à faire transformer leur école secondaire bilingue en une unilingue française.

Cette lutte a capté l'imagination des Franco-ontariens. Elle a servi de symbole de toutes les luttes scolaires et linguistiques, devenant en quelque sorte le "St-Léonard" de l'Ontario francophone. Parlant avec des étudiants francophones d'Ottawa ou de Sudbury, on constate vite l'importance qu'ils y prêtent dans leur prise de conscience politique.

Il y a eu aussi les fameuses occupations à l'université de Moncton de 1969-70, inspirant notamment le film *L'Acadie, l'Acadie*. En plus, il y a eu des pressions constantes en faveur d'une francisation totale de l'Université d'Ottawa, comme McGill en est de temps en temps le sujet!

Sociologie populaire

Comment peut-on expliquer cette "révolution tranquille" des francophones hors-Québec? D'abord, avec recours seulement à l'approche empirique, il y a eu une réaction indéniable à la révolution tranquille proprement

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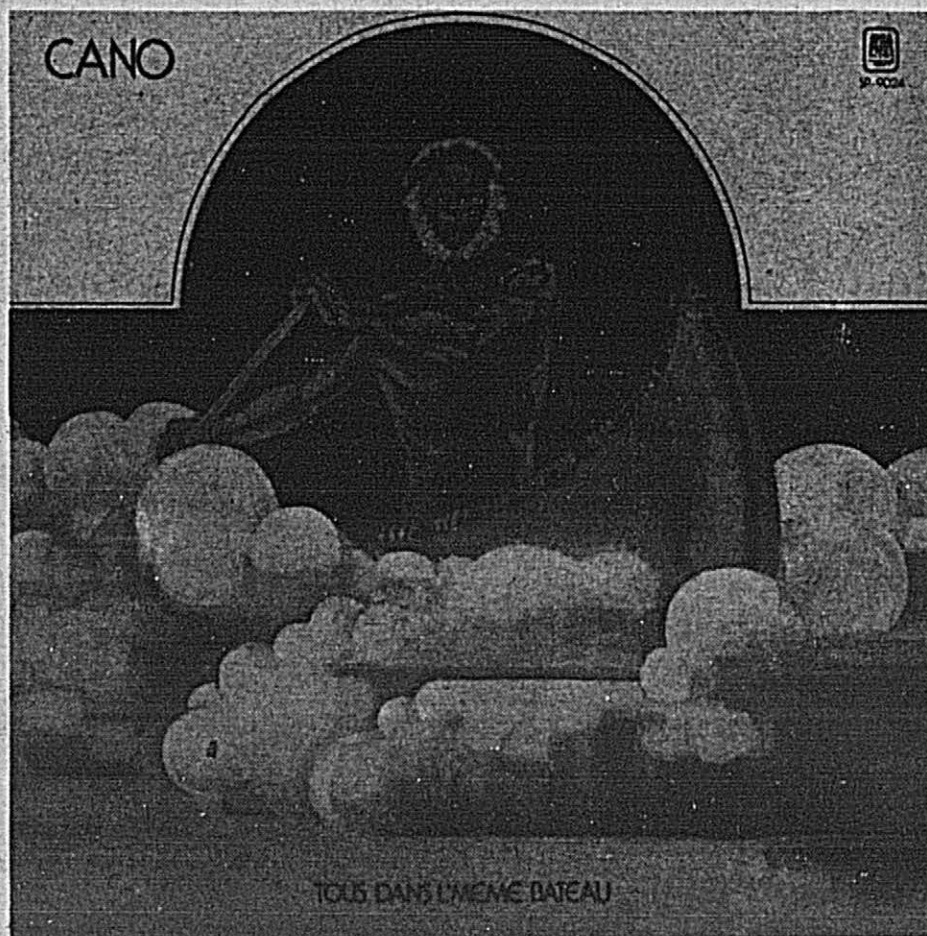
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Francophones hors-Québec:

Une nouvelle révolution tranquille?

par David Winch

Question: Qu'ont en commun le groupe CANO, Paul Desmarais, La Sagouine, et les Presses de l'université d'Ottawa? La réponse surprenante est qu'ils font tous partie d'une vague récente d'influence canadienne-française hors-Québec sur la culture et société québécoise.

Cette effervescence en milieux surtout acadien et franco-ontarien date presque d'hier. En fait la vie littéraire, universitaire et politique de ces populations francophones a connu un tel épanouissement depuis à peu près 1967-68 qu'on est justifié de se demander s'il s'agit d'une "Révolution tranquille des hors-québécois".

Réalisations culturelles

Cette prise de conscience culturelle et politique s'est manifestée surtout dans les grands centres de concentration des francophones hors-Québec: Moncton, Ottawa et Sudbury. Mais la nouvelle vigueur et confiance ne se limite pas à un seul domaine. Passons en revue quelques réalisations récentes.

En 1977, une chose inattendue s'est produite en France. Lors du vote pour le prestigieux prix Goncourt, il est devenu évident que l'un des deux écrivains favoris, l'Acadienne Antonine Maillet, risquait de devenir le premier canadien tout court à gagner ce prix littéraire. Les *Cordes-de-Bois* n'a malheureusement pas gagné la faveur du jury mais la qualité de cette oeuvre a attesté une vigueur culturelle remarquable.

Durant d'innombrables interviews, Antonine Maillet a dû préciser à son auditoire français que l'Acadie était tout près de la mer et ne faisait pas partie du Québec. Mme. Maillet avait cru devoir éclaircir la vie acadienne pour les Français, qui assimilent le Canadien-français au seul Québécois. Pourtant elle a été contrainte d'expliquer maintes fois que la côte dont il s'agissait n'était pas celle du Pacifique!

Il y a deux mois, l'Université de Moncton a reçu une subvention fédérale de \$400,000 pour l'établissement d'une bibliothèque visant l'étude du droit coutumier (*common law*) en français. Les doyens successifs de cette université ont hésité à soutenir pleinement ce projet, étant très conscients du champ limité d'application du droit anglais en français. Pourtant, cette université va conclure un accord avec le Marché commun. L'Europe, avec l'adhésion de la Grande-Bretagne, connaît un besoin criant d'experts en droit coutumier. Ainsi peut-on bien s'imaginer de très polis diplomates et hauts fonctionnaires s'adressant avec l'accent *chic* au Conseil d'Europe!

La Coopérative d'Artistes du Nouvel-Ontario (CANO) connaît un succès énorme au Canada anglais et, à un moindre degré, au Québec depuis un an. Originaires de Sudbury, ces musiciens ont réussi un mélange fascinant de western, de folk franco-ontarien et de country. La chanteuse du groupe, Rachel Palement a avoué avoir réalisé son rêve en chantant le western en français devant un auditoire de Calgary - sans se faire huer! Le groupe admet de fortes pressions de la part de ses promoteurs pour qu'il "internationalise" sa musique. Reste à voir si CANO subira le même sort que René

Simard, en essayant de se servir du Canada anglais comme tremplin vers le marché américain.

Histoire déprimante

Si les canadiens-français hors Québec font actuellement preuve d'une grande vigueur culturelle, celle-ci est d'autant plus surprenante à la lumière de leur histoire uniformément tragique. On peut même soutenir que le sort des francophones dans l'Ouest, l'Acadie et l'Ontario a été l'événement principal dans l'évolution historique de la société canadienne.

Louis Riel fait figure de "Jeanne d'Arc" canadien. Il a été le leader de son peuple, élaborateur d'un grand rêve, et martyr. Il est sans doute le seul acteur historique dans lequel tous les citoyens du Canada, tant Québécois que *Canadians*, fédéralistes aussi bien que souverainistes, s'y reconnaissent. Son exécution a mis une fin brutale à tout espoir d'un Canada bilingue *from coast to coast*, et, disaient les uns, à tout espoir d'un Canada fondé sur l'égalité linguistique.

On peut ajouter à ce sombre tableau l'expulsion des Acadiens en 1755, rendue célèbre dans *Évangéline*. Cet épisode ne cesse d'informer la sensibilité politique des Acadiens. Quant aux Franco-ontariens, ils avaient souffert depuis les années 20 des effets étouffants du Règlement scolaire 17, abolissant les écoles françaises.

Nouvelle combativité

La jeunesse acadienne et franco-ontarienne ne se résigne pas à l'étouffement. Au contraire, elle démontre une combativité étonnante pour la défense du français, surtout dans le domaine scolaire. Ainsi a-t-on vu des manifestations, voire des émeutes, à Moncton, Ottawa et Sturgeon Falls, réclamant toutes une poussée de la francisation scolaire.

Il faut se rappeler que ce n'était qu'en 1968 que l'Ontario a donné le coup de barre garantissant le droit d'accès à l'école française. Depuis ce temps, 25 écoles secondaires françaises ont ouvert leurs portes, dont plusieurs après des batailles assez âpres. La plus célèbre de ces batailles a été celle de Sturgeon Falls en 1971. Les étudiants ont fait la grève pendant des mois, réussissant finalement à faire transformer leur école secondaire bilingue en une unilingue française.

Cette lutte a capté l'imagination des Franco-ontariens. Elle a servi de symbole de toutes les luttes scolaires et linguistiques, devenant en quelque sorte le "St-Léonard" de l'Ontario francophone. Parlant avec des étudiants francophones d'Ottawa ou de Sudbury, on constate vite l'importance qu'ils y prêtent dans leur prise de conscience politique.

Il y a eu aussi les fameuses occupations à l'université de Moncton de 1969-70, inspirant notamment le film *L'Acadie, l'Acadie*. En plus, il y a eu des pressions constantes en faveur d'une francisation totale de l'Université d'Ottawa, comme McGill en est de temps en temps le sujet!

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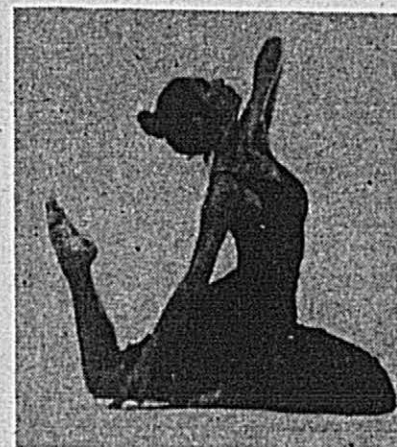
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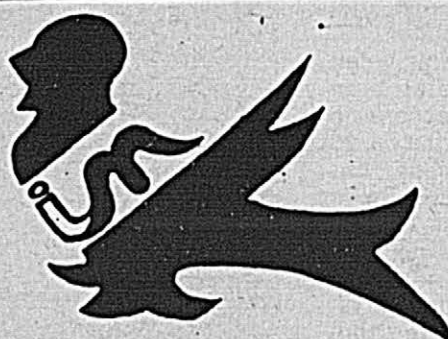
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Men's Floor Hockey	W, 7:30-10:30	Gym 3&4	Jan. 22
Women's Swimming II	?	Currie/Weston	Jan. 15-21
Men's Indoor Soccer	Sat. A.M.	Currie 3&4	Jan. 17
Men's Squash Singles	?	Currie	Feb. 1
Men's Broomball	Sundays	Winter Stadium	Jan. 18
Women's Badminton	Th. 5-7:30	Gym 3	Jan. 17
Women's Squash Singles	?	Currie	Feb. 1
Women's Basketball II	T, 5-7:30	Gym 3	Jan. 18

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Thursday

Christmas food and toy drop:
Sponsored by the Alpha Delta Phi fraternity for needy children and families in Montreal. Anyone with donation should leave them in the boxes placed at the entrances to the Union and Arts buildings or drop them by the Alpha Delta Phi fraternity house on 3483 Stanley Street.

Faculty of Music free concerts:
Recital Room C-209, 1 pm. Brass Concert, direction Robert Gibson. Pollack Concert Hall, McGill Art Dept:
Annual sale of Pottery and Prints on Dec. 6, 7, and 8 from 10-4 on the 6th floor of the Education Building, rm 631. Buy your Christmas presents now!
The Department of Anthropology:

Aditya Kumar Dewan will speak on *An Analysis of the Green Revolution*. 4 pm in Leacock 738.
Gay McGill:
Relax while we chat around the fire at the last meeting of the semester. Come out and make this an enjoyable evening. Then join us after the meeting when we go out for a few shots of grog and 7-up. Tonight in rm 310, Union, at 7:30.

Friday
Centre for Developing-Area Studies:
Prof. John Lipkin, Social Foundations of Education, McGill, will speak on "The Search for Universals in Development Education," at 3:00 pm in the seminar room (C103E) of the Macdonald-Harrington Building.
Faculty of Music free concerts:
Recital Room C-209 7:30 pm: Jazz Improvisation Clinic, with Armas Maiste. Pollack Concert Hall 8:30 pm: McGill Symphony Orchestra, conductor Uri Mayer. Beethoven - Leonore Overture, No. 3, op. 72;
continued on page 37

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6:30 PM: Friday Night Supper: the last one in 1978!

8:30 PM: Tree-Trimming Party: join us for decorating the tree and dancing afterwards. B.Y.O.B.

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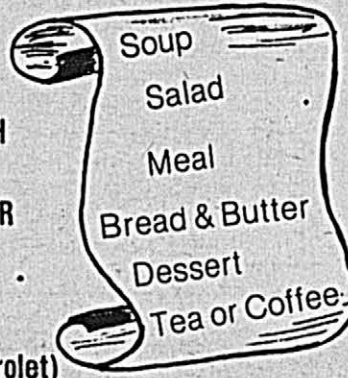
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- ☐ Finish your term papers
- ☐ Get drunk
- ☐ Return your grad photo proofs to Van Dyck's by December 15th
- ☐ Have a Merry Christmas.

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your photo won't appear in the yearbook. No exceptions.**

Robbers Make Get-Away

by Zev Robinson

The police investigation of the break-in of the two Camco trucks in the garage of the Student Union building on November 10 has ended tentatively with the police having no further leads to work on. The one good fingerprint lifted turned out to be one of the drivers. "If we hear something from the underworld, we can investigate further," said

Sergeant-Detective Villeneuve. Original estimates put the theft at five to ten thousand dollars. Camco, which owns the vending machines in the Union, now puts the figure at three thousand dollars. The amount that the insurance company will pay depends on whether the adjusters are able to find proof that there was negligence involved.

Thieves pried open the side

windows of the trucks parked in the garage of the Union while the drivers were having lunch in Gertrude's. They then made off with a couple of hundred pounds of coins which had been collected at various locations around the city. It was estimated that this was done within half an hour when no known person was in the garage. There were no witnesses. **continued on page 38**



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Today...

continued from page 35

Glazounov - Concerto in E flat for Alto Saxophone; Walton - Facade - Suite No. 1; Smetana - Ma Vlast (My Fatherland).

8:30 pm: McGill Concert Choir, direction Tom Plaunt. Harpichords: Sandra Weeks and Hank Knox; cello: Don Skochinski; piano: François Couture. Works by Arcadelt - Hindemith - Gibbons - Monteverdi - Britten - Brahms.

Saturday

Chanukah Dance:

8:30 pm at Salon Communautaire de l'Université de Montréal, 2332 Edouard-Montpetit. Adm: \$3.00 (tax incl.)

Classifieds...

continued from page 31

Completely remodeled ghetto highrise, unfurnished 1 1/2 with charm and view. Sublet, \$185./mo., available anytime after Dec. 15. Call 286-0586.

Sublet: Heated 2 1/2 with some furniture, lease to May 1, '79 at \$140/mo. Cote des Neiges area. Call 731-1490.

I have spacious 3 1/2 to share. Own large room. 3 min. from campus. You pay \$115, heat included. Gary 849-1778, message 843-3651 or 684-2249.

4th roommate needed in large spacious apt. 2 mins. from McGill, own room, rent negotiable. Call 286-0432 after 6 pm.

To sublet 1 1/2 apt. \$170/mo., lease until Oct. 79. Swimming pool, sauna and laundry facilities. Heat included. 3463 St. Famille, cor. Milton. Call 842-1251, loc. 1612 days or 284-1751 after 10 pm.

1 1/2 in lovely brownstone on Pine Ave. near campus. Large room, own bath and kitchen facilities. \$150/month including heat, electricity, water. 845-6583.

Girl to share an apt. in N.D.G., 2 bedroom, sunny room with balcony. Bus facilities to Atwater at the door. Washing & Parking in building. \$110/month plus \$10./elect. & phone. For January. Fielding Ave. Call 483-2060 before 5:00 ex 214 after 5:30 482-6325 Marilena

Need a place to live near McGill? I'm looking for a girl to share my apt. or a person to sublet starting Jan. 1. 4 1/2, clean near La Cité. Rent \$155./or \$310./ Call Judy after 11:00 pm 286-0227

Quiet roommate (male or female) to share 4 1/2 on Ridgewood (C.D.N.) with a bilingual francophone. Clean, sunny, calm \$137.50/mon. Call evenings 737-9791

Super 1 1/2 to sublet, furnished. 5 minutes from McGill. Jan 1 to April 30 or 'til you're done with exams. Call John 282-9195, 8 to 12 pm.

Room to sublet, furnished, quiet, clean. 1559 McGregor Ave. \$85 month, Jan. 1 Call 937-8994 10am-6pm

Heated 2 1/2 unfurnished, private entrance, 1 min. from campus, \$120/mon. 849-4844

Come share our house! Beautiful 2-floor apartment on Pine Ave. overlooking city. Fireplace, two bathrooms, Man or woman. \$180 a month. Call 392-4530 days, 931-2937 eves.

Furnished 1 1/2 at LaCité. Free use of health spa, & 1 month free rent. \$240 a month Call 286-0947 before 6

Sunday

McGill Ski Team:

Last meeting of the term is at 5

pm in room B1 of the Union (downstairs lounge).

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exchanges, or deliveries

2065 Mansfield Str. (corner Sherbrooke W.)

Loans demo...

continued from page 3

He said the anti-differential

fees struggle is linked to the loans and bursaries campaign because both supported the "right to education".

Latraverse called on picketers to join ANEQ's demonstration held in Quebec City Tuesday.

Eyes Examined

Contact Lenses

Dr. David Kwavnick, O.D.

Optometrist

Tel. 933-8700
933-8182

1535 Sherbrooke St. West
(Corner Guy)

OPTOMETRIST

Dr. R. Greiche O.D. Dr. N. Scaff O.D.

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MAKE IT A CARLSBERG



Paycheque 3 months late: Stud Soc employee sues

by Jerry McShea

A graduate student at McGill is suing the Students' Society for non-payment of wages.

Greer Nicholson was employed by The Society during August to manage Sadie's tabagie, but was forced to resign after only one week due to ill-health. Three months later, despite letters to Program Director, Earl Taylor and a special Council hearing, she has still to receive her first—and last—paycheque.

"I've given them every opportunity I could," said Nicholson, "but all I've gotten so far has been the runaround. (Stud. Soc. Comptroller) Shifman is trying to tell me I only worked three days, but that's garbage and I can prove it. If he's acting in good faith, why haven't I got something for the three days he claims I did work?"

Students' Society officials

appear confused, but agree that no payment to the former employee was ever authorized. Program Director Taylor suggests that, because of the short time involved, Nicholson's name may never have been included in the payroll list. Also missing is any official record of her days actually worked.

"I just don't understand why they're being so self-contradictory about this," Nicholson added angrily. "I can't help thinking it has something to do with all that so-called professional talent we're paying so much for. As for as I'm concerned, it's a matter of principle now."

Caught in the crossfire,

Student Society V.P. Internal Sharon Kennedy has been trying to bring the two sides together. "The last I heard, Earl (Taylor) wanted her to come in and talk to him to straighten things out. She should have received a letter by now saying that she'd be paid for the three days," Nicholson says she has received no such letter, and

doesn't see why she should "waste more time saying in person what I've already explained in writing. If he wants to talk, he can come to me."

Ed note: At press time, the Daily learned that Nicholson received a note from Lerman saying that she would be issued a cheque for the full week.



Camco...

continued from page 36

nesses; everyone "was looking the other way" said Villeneuve.

Police think that the crime had to be premeditated because, in order to know the pickup times, "the thieves had to have observed the drivers operate."

All the locks in the Union, including the one to the garage, were changed about two months ago. Special "medeco" keys that cannot be duplicated have since been used, and police are still unaware of how the robbers managed to enter the garage.

ATTENTION

REFUNDS

for Entry Fees for Intramural League Activities ending in first semester can be collected from

Intramural Office
(G35 Currie Gym)
until December 15.

Office hours:

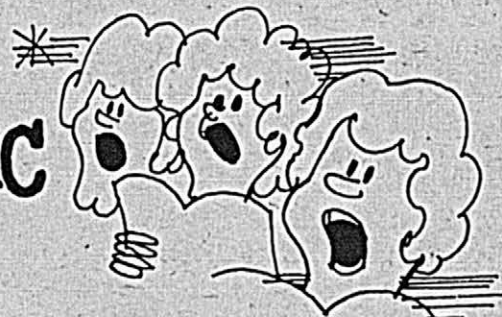
9:00 — 12:30,

1:45 — 5:00 p.m.

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Students' Society Holiday Schedule:

UNION CAFETERIA

Mon., Dec. 11 - Fri., Dec. 15 - GRILL SIDE OPEN 8 AM - 3PM
 SAT., Dec. 16 - Sun., Jan. 7 - CAFETERIA CLOSED
 Mon., Jan. 8 - Fri., Jan. 12 - GRILL SIDE OPEN 8 AM - 3PM
 MONDAY, JANUARY 15 - FULL OPERATION

GERTRUDE'S

Tues., Wed., Thur., Dec. 5-7 - 'Heaven's Radio' 9PM
 Friday, Dec. 22 - PUB CLOSSES at 2 AM
 Monday, Jan. 3 - PUB REOPENS at 11 AM

SADIE'S

Mon., Dec. 4 - Fri., Dec. 22 - T-SHIRT XMAS SALE
 Friday, Dec. 22 - TABAGIE CLOSSES at 5 PM
 Monday, Jan. 3 - TABAGIE REOPENS at 8:30 AM

OFFICES & BUILDING

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